INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 7

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

VOL. XIX NO. 4.— BOMBAY, TUESDAY JANUARY 6 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

"DEATH OR LIBERTY."

Indians Must End Foreign Domination.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S LAST MESSAGE TO HIS COUNTRY MEN.

Mammoth Meeting On Azad Maidan Expresses Sorrow At Great Patriot's Death.

Over a lakh of people assembled on the Azad Maidan on Monday evening to pay homage to the memory of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali.

The meeting was one of the most impressive of its kind held in Bombay and the audience consisted of both Hindus and Muslims. Hindu women draped in orange-coloured sarees were conspicuous on the platform.

Black flags were seen in every corner of the huge meeting. From one end of the Maidan to the other it was a vast sea of Fez caps, interspersed by white caps.

ON A COMMON PLATFORM.

It was an occasion for men of different shades of political opinion to come on a common platform and voice their admiration for one of India's great men. Hindus and Mahomedans, Moderates and Extremists came together and paid eloquent tributes to Maulana Mahomed Ali.

The local "War Council" participated in the function. Mr. J. C. Maitra, President of the "War Council" declared that India had lost a valiant fighter in the cause of freedom.

A CHORUS OF PRAISE.

Speaker after speaker joined the chorus of praise to the late Maulana Mahomed Ali.

The meeting passed off without a hitch, but some dissatisfaction was caused by the strange action of the President of the meeting, who abruptly asked Maulana Abdul Kader Kasuri, the great Punjab leader not to proceed with his speech.

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR.

The anxiety of the President to keep out controversial matters on an occasion like that was appreciated, but his presumption that Maulana Kasuri was referring to controversial matters, before he had even uttered a few sentences is strongly criticised.

The Maulana paid a high tribute to Mahomed Ali and was about to add "Although I have had differences with Mr. Mahomed Ali, etc. ....." He had not completed the sentence when he was abruptly asked by the President to resume his seat.

DETAILS.

Proposing Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha to the Chair, Maulana Mahomed Irfan, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee said that Maulana Mahomed Ali sacrificed his life while serving the cause of India and the East. They were fortunate in having their Hindu compatriots in large numbers to pay homage to the departed leader.

DEATH OR LIBERTY.

Dr. A. S. Erulkar seconding the proposition recalled the interview he had with the late Maulana on the eve of his departure to London. The speaker was his medical adviser for years and knew the Maulana intimately. He sincerely advised the Maulana to stay in this country and warned him that a long journey might cost him his life. The Maulana like a robust patriot replied that he wanted either death or liberty.

PROUD OF HIM.

Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha, who presided over the meeting observed that Muslims not only in India but all over the world were rightly proud of Maulana Mahomed Ali. He had a record of years of public service and his loss will be mourned throughout the Islamic world. When he proceeded to London his health was precarious and as a personal friend the speaker tried to persuade him to change his mind.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, the Mayor of Bombay, proposed the following resolution: "This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Maulana Mahomed Ali, which it regards as an irreparable loss not only to the Muslim community, but to the whole of India. This public meeting offers its heart-felt condolence to the bereaved family of the Maulana."

MAULANA'S ORATORY

The speaker referred to the Maulana's speech in London and said that it gave in a nutshell his outlook in political matters. One may differ from him in politics but it was impossible not to admire him for his courage and honesty. He served not only India, but the whole of the East and his advocacy of a republican form of government for Hedjaz people and freedom for Palestine were well-known. The speaker appealed to the audience to keep his memory green by following in his footsteps.

THEY MUST BE INDIA'S FIRST.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh in a Hindustani speech declared that they had met not to mourn the loss of a Muslim leader, but that of an Indian leader. Had it not been so there would have been no need for Hindus to attend the meeting. The number of those people who thought on communal lines had now dwindled down and very few people were there to-day who would think that it was only a Mussalman who had died. Maulana Mahomed Ali in his London speech clearly stated that he wanted the power to send Lord Irwin to jail, if he did anything wrong. The spirit of that suggestion showed that the Maulana was fighting for the rights of Indians. Everyone had a right to follow any religion he liked, but when it was a question of the interest of the country all of them must stand as Indians first and last.

A GREAT FIGHTER.

Mr. K. M. Munshi observed that India had lost a great fighter in Mahomed Ali. It was not the occasion to consider what opinions he held. They had to study his life as a whole and the one lesson that it revealed was the boldness with which he espoused the cause of India's freedom. The last words uttered by the Maulana in London gave an insight into his ideals. The Maulana declared: "I have not come here to ask for Dominion Status. I do not believe in the attainment of Dominion Status. The one thing to which I am committed is complete independence. Where India's freedom is concerned, I am an Indian first, an Indian second and an Indian last and nothing but an Indian."

The resolution was further supported by Messrs. A. H. S. Khatri and Jamnadas Mehta.

HE KNEW MAHOMED ALI.

Maulana Abdul Kader Kasuri, the great Punjab leader said that he knew Mahomed Ali since the time he was only Mr. Mahomed Ali. He also knew him when he was made a Maulana. He had the privilege to work with him on the same platform for a number of years. Lately he had had some differences with the Maulana.....

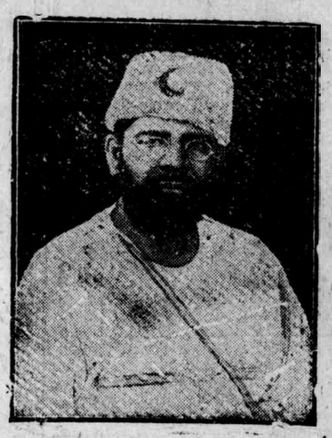
At this stage the Chairman of the meeting interrupted and stopped the speaker from addressing the gathering.

FIGHT UNITEDLY.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that although Mahomed Ali had

(Continued On Page 7.)

LATE MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.



WORKED TILL MIDNIGHT BEFORE DEATH

—:o:—

His Last Appeal To Bury Differences

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Maulana Mohammed Ali worked till midnight revising his last appeal to Hindus and Muslims to bury all differences and work for Indian nationalism. It is suspected that it was rupture of the blood-vessel which hastened end. From five in the morning he was unconscious. His brother Shaukat Ali, who spent last week in Ireland, arrived in London this morning, and had no chance of taking to his brother who, he said, was a great soldier and died fighting.

The body will be embalmed to-morrow, and taken to Tilbury on Friday.

All British Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference called at the hotel to pay last respects to the colleague whose death all agreed, was a great loss to India.

Lord Peel has addressed a letter to Maulana Shaukat Ali on behalf of the British Conservative Party Delegation to the Round Table Conference, expressing personal sorrow and the sense of loss of the colleague. Messrs. Benn and Lansbury have addressed similar letters to M. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Benn adding that the India Office will give every help at this juncture. Ruling members who are members of the Conference sent their Ministers and Aides-de-Camp to convey their condolences to the family at the hotel.—Reuter.

PUBLIC FUNERAL FOR MAHOMED ALI.

—:o:—

Federal Committee Passes Condolence Vote

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The first business at the Federal Committee meeting under the chairmanship of Lord Sankey was to pass votes of condolence at deaths of Princess Royal and Mohamed Ali. Si Mohammed Shafi and Lord Reading then addressed the gathering. Lord Reading had not finished his speech at lunch time.

Reuter understands that Mahomed Ali will have public funeral. Date and place has not yet been fixed. His relatives and intimate friends will assemble to-night at mortuary where embalmed body lies and recite prayers.—Reuter.

DAMNING WITH FAINT PRAISE

—:o:—

Sapru's Proposals

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" LUKEWARM SUPPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

While sceptical about the efficacy of Mr. P. B. Sapru's proposals, "Manchester Guardian" says that if, as seems certain, Sir P. Sapru is speaking for Moderates and responsible elements in the Congress, his proposals may be taken in essentials as minimum.

The Paper opines that it is unlikely a thickly populated subcontinent can be governed successfully by a system that is just now not functioningg too well in our own country. "But India is determined to try the experiment. We shall have to help her hoping for best."

SEQUEL TO MINISTRY'S RECONSTRUCTION.

—:o:—

Redistribution Of Subjects.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 5

Mr. Jaiswal, the new Minister, took over charge of the local Self-Government and Industrial Departments, this forenoon. Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh holds the portfolio of P. W. D. Education and Agriculture Departments.

Raj Bahadur P. C. Bose who had submitted his resignation on 19th last relinquished charge of the Office of Minister of Education, to-day.

—:o:—

BROACH DICTATOR JAILED

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Jan. 3.

Sjt. Nanubhai Dave, the present dictator of Broach was sentenced to 2 months' R. I. yesterday. Sjt. Bhagvatiprasad succeeds him as the new dictator.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

The British tennis players arrived from Calcutta this afternoon and they will play in Delhi on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th instants.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5.

Lord Hardinge, ex-Viceroy, who is here since yesterday was busy sight-seeing this morning.—A. P.

BURMA VILLAGE BURNT.

—:o:—

Outbreak In Yamethin District.

100 ARRESTS

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

An unconfirmed report has been received of an outbreak in Yamethin District and burning of a village at noon yesterday. Police came into contact with the rebels and about a hundred arrests have been effected in the area.—A. P.

A TENSE SITUATION.

—:o:—

Military Police At Strategic Points

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

A tense situation prevails in Lamavaw which looks deserted this evening, except for numbers of Burmans and Chinamen seen in groups at the approaches to streets in the affected area, while the military police with fixed bayonets are posted at strategic points and the police are patrolling bye-lanes and streets. The area is closely guarded to prevent a recurrence of the trouble. The Buffs are kept ready at the Moghul Guard police station in the vicinity of the affected area. Stray assaults still continue.

With a view to prevent the spread of trouble to other parts Burmese and Chinese are being removed to their respective areas in Rangoon.—A. P.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA'S HARTAL.

Gandhi Ashram Searched.

A. I. SPINNERS' ASSOC. SECRETARY GETS NOTICE UNDER SECTION 17 (1)

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA Jan. 5.

Mymensingh—The Police removed the signboard of the Congress Committee as well as the National flag from the Congress office yesterday. The national flag flown over the Congress camp at Nayabazar was also taken away.

Muzzafarpure—The local Gandhi ashram where khadi is dyed was searched yesterday and certain chemicals and cyclostyled machine taken away. Sjt. Lakshminarayan, secretary of the Behar branch of the Spinners' Association and two others were served with notices under section 17 (1) Cr. L. A. Act but were granted bail. One arrest was made.

Partial hartal was observed in Calcutta to-day owing to the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali.

BELGAUM CITIZENS' PETITION TO MAGISTRATE.

For Removing Ban On Prabhat Pheri

REQUEST REFUSED.

BELGAUM, Jan. 5.

Thirty local pleaders, headed by Mr. D. V. Belvi, ex-M.L.A., approached Mr. Montgomery, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Balgaum to request him to withdraw his order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code banning prabhat pheries in the city and cantonment limits.

Mr. Belvi pointed out that it was an ex-parte order and requested the Magistrate to show the material which necessitated him to pass the order which the Magistrate refused to do.

The Magistrate also refused to record evidence which Mr. Belvi wanted to lead to prove want of necessity of that order. The Magistrate, however, admitted that it was an executive order and not a judicial order but refused to withdraw it unless it was set aside by a superior Court.

Thirty-four applications signed by 1,700 citizens have been submitted to the Magistrate urging withdrawal of the order.—A. P.

RELEASE MAHATMA AND 50,000 PATRIOTS.

"Only Way To Effect" Honourable Settlemnt.

—FENNER BROCKWAY.

WHY ONE CHANCE OF R. T. C. SUCCEEDING WAS LOST.

LONDON, Jan. 5. (12-40 a.m.)

Mr. Fenner Brockway, presiding over the annual dinner of the Gandhi Society, London, in his speech, paid a tribute to Maulana Mahomed Ali. Referring to the Round Table Conference he said that with the Congress unrepresented it was almost impossible for the Conference to reach a solution of the Indian constitutional problem which would be acceptable to India. When representatives of the British Government took a vague and apparently impartial attitude instead of declaring definitely that they stood for the right of Indian self-government it seemed that the one chance of the Conference succeeding was lost.

On the motion of the Secretary of Society Mr. G. S. Dara, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that—

as long as Mahatma Gandhi and 50,000 of his countrymen were imprisoned all attempts to draft an Indian Constitution were bound to be futile, and calling on the British Government to release them and so assist in effecting an honourable settlement between India and England.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CELEBRATES GANDHI DAY.

Impressive Flag Salutation Ceremony At CHOWPATTY.

MAULANA MOHAMED ALI, A TRUE PATRIOT

The "Gandhi Day" was most enthusiastically celebrated on Monday all over the City of Bombay. In the morning there were Flag Salutation ceremonies at several places. There were at least a dozen processions of varying descriptions. The chief... item of the morning programme was the most impresive flag salutation ceremony on the sands of Chowpaty. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi hoisted the National Flag and Messrs. K. M. Munshi, S. K. Patil, Nagindas Master, D. R. Gharpure and Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla addressed the huge gathering that had filled the sands to witness the ceremony. Ladies in kesari saries mustered strong on the occasion. Mrs. Munshi hoisted the flag amidst the song "Zenda uncha rahe hamara."

A TRUE PATRIOT.

In her speech, Mrs. Munshi explained the importance of the ceremony, and said that these monthly functions were like mile-stones to measure the distance. They had also got to take stock as to how far they had progressed on the road to freedom since Mahatma Gandhi was incarcerated. She then referred to the sad and sudden demise of Maulana Mohammad Ali in London. Whatever the differences of the late Maulana with the Congress in the recent years, she observed, he was a great patriot whose death would be universally mourned throughout this country.

KEEP IT EVER FLYING.

Mr. Nagindas Master, addressing next, exhorted the audience to summon up sufficient courage and strength to keep the national flag flying for ever. The flag, he said, stood for the highest aspirations of Indian nation.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that for them the national flag represented all that was noblest in Indian aspirations.

"SATYA" AND "AHIMSA."

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla laid stress on the principles of "Satya" and "Ahimsa" which, she said, were the basis of the present political struggle.

Mr. K. M. Munshi observed that as people prepared to win their independence at whatever cost it was their bounden duty to guard the honour of the flag and keep it flying for ever. So long as there was a single Indian living in this country the flag would remain flying.

After "Vande Mataram" was sung the gathering dispersed.

HARI KISHEN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

—:o:—

MURDER AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

LAHORE, January 5.

Harikishen, the alleged assailant of the Governor was committed to sessions this afternoon by Mr. Lewis, Magistrate, under Sections 302 and 307 of the Indian Penal Code on charges of murdering Sub-Inspector Chanan Singh and attempting to murder His Excellency the Governor.—A. P.

ATTEMPT ON PUNJAB GOVERNOR

Accused's Request To Expediate Case.

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Before the hearing commenced this morning Harikishen told the Court that since he was hunger-striking and not participating in the proceedings his presence might be dispensed with. Mr. Lewis assured the accused that the case would be expedited.

Five formal witnesses were then examined including Capt. Durmmond-Wolf, A.D.C. to the Governor.

The reafter the Court asked the accused "Did you fire shots wounding Budh Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police?"

Accused:—"I did not see him and cannot say if my shots were responsible for his wound."

Court:—"Do you possess a license for a revolver?"

Accused: "I have no license. I had purchased the weapon from an Afridi in my village."

Court:—Have you got anything else to say?

Accused:—No.

Court then framed the charges and committed him to the Sessions.—A. P.

MOHANLAL SAXENA GETS 7 MONTHS R. I.

Also Haraprasad Saxena

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Babu Mohanlal Saxena, who was President of Lucknow Congress Committee when it was declared illegal, was sentenced to-day to six months R. I. and fine Rs. 200 in default one month more.

Babu Harprasad Saxena, Vice-President was awarded six months R. I. Babus Mohanlal and Harprasad were arrested on December 26 along with 41 others.

Lucknow Congress Committee celebrated Gandhi Day to-day. Three men were arrested to-day while announcing ladies' procession by beat of drum.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN CITY.

Solemnity Marred By Hooliganism; Police Charge Crowd With Lathi Injuring 35 Persons

FORCED SUSPENSION OF TRAM, BUS AND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

A remarkable hartal accompanied by complete suspension of vehicular traffic was witnessed in Bombay in honour of the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali. The hartal synchronised with the Gandhi Day celebrations and most of the Hindu shops closed their doors spontaneously. Khilafat volunteers went round the city and proclaimed hartal and persuaded many shop-keepers to observe a holiday.

The solemnity of the occasion was marred by scenes of rowdyism in which the riff-raff element took part. Tram-cars, taxies and even private motor-cars were held up in the streets by hooligans and the passengers forced to alight and walk. As a result some trams ran empty and ultimately the entire tram service south of Byculla was suspended.

Mill workers joined the hartal and more than one lakh of workers downed tools, in all 75 mills entirely closed.

FIELD DAY FOR HOOLIGANS

Things went on smoothly till 10 a.m. Most of the shops in every locality were closed in response to the appeal of the Khilafat Committee. Then the hooligan element came on the scene. They took their posts on every street, and made it their business to stop cars, buses, victoria and cycles and force the passengers to alight from the vehicles and walk on foot. Trams were stopped and the passengers were asked to choose between walking the distance or take the consequences of abuses and harrassment.

At about 11 a. m. trams on Girgaum line stopped running. An incident occurred at the junction of Princess Street and

(Continued On Page 7.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word, Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

REQUIRED—AN EXPERT in Forestry and Agriculture, who can run a large farm on scientific lines and supervise a large circle of Forests, where agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. Salary upto Rs. 500 p. m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, tc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which, no applications will be considered, before the 25th of January, 1931, to the REVENUE MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 2302

WANTED—Young CLERKS to see Employment Dept., SELF IMPROVEMENT SCHOOL, 327, Hornby Road, Opposite Cook's Building.
R 4049

LIVE AGENTS WANTED—Rupees 2,000 to be made in 2 months. 56, Esplanade Road, Office 32.
A R4032

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- p. m. plus commission and T. A. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR Mazagaon, Bombay with one anna stamp.
A R3926

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED STENOTYPIST knowing correspondence, desires spare time JOB, evening hours. Please apply Box No. 570, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4043

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHER seeks EMPLOYMENT. Five years' around office experience. Apply Box. 569. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4042

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ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London Diploma Course taught free by Post. June Examinations. Apply prospectus. Long standing. PATTHANKER 504, Sadashiv, Poona City.
R 3861

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a Month. Shortnand a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
M R 4046

LEARN EASY SHORTHAND—Few Characters, Three Rules. Pitman's Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. also taught. Success Guaranteed. EUREKA SHORTHAND-TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE, 327, Hornby Road, Opposite Cook's Building.
E R4050

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—An independent BUNGALOW with compound, SEA VIEW at Chaupatty Road. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, Behind Wilson College.
C R4043

TO LET—GODOWNS at Frere Road near Princess Dock suitable for storing cotton, cloth bales, grains, etc., also useful for factories and workshops 73½' long 40½' broahd, 30' high. Plinth 6' from ground level. Reasonable rents. Apply sharp G. Post Office Box 928, Bombay.
C R3847

For Sale.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER NO. 10, in excellent working condition Rs. 70 or near offer. Apply Box No. 572, "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 4047

Profession.

YOUR FUTURE ACCURATELY TOLD through YOGIC MEDITATION. Send twelve anna stamps. Data not required. "VENOJ", Room 29, Building 286, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
P R 4041

DISCARD SPECTACLES—Simple Eye-training restores PERFECT SIGHT—SELF IMPROVEMENT SCHOOL, 327, Hornby Road, Opposite Cook's Building.
T R4051

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(D)

Tender.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by Messrs. PARELKAR & MALIK, Architects, at 76, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, on behalf of the Trustees of Sori Nilkanteshewar Temple Religious Trust and will be received on or before 16th January, 1931, for the erection of the proposed Shri Nilkanteshewar Temple Religious Trust Building and for The Additions and Alterations to the Temple. Copies of Plans, General Conditions of Contract, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 10/- and Rs. 5/- respectively from the 6th January, 1931.
2305

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of pure Cows or Buffalo Milk for one year, commencing from 1-3-1931 to the Arthur Road, Maratha and King Edward Memorial Hospitals, five maternity Homes, Turner Sanatorium, Bhowada and the Nurses' Mess at the King Edward Memorial Hospital, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 16-1-1931.

Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Milk" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office, Municipal Offices, Fort, not later than 1 p. m. (E. T.)

About 607 Seers of Milk will be required per day and the successful tenderer will have to make a fresh supply twice daily, to these Institutions. The supply will be liable to be stopped by the Municipality at a month's notice.

The names of all the contracting partners should be specified in the tender.

Tender forms and schedules of rates, &c., will be supplied on payment of one Rupee to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned who will, on application, furnish any further particulars if necessary.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, Dated 3-1-1931.
2301

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

STORES DEPARTMENT.

Tenders for the annual supplie will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March, 1932, on the dates mentioned below against each group.

Tenders should be addressed o the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time). All Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed tenders for.....

MONDAY, 19th JANUARY, 1931.

Schedule Nos.	Description.	Tender Deposit. Rs.
1	Ammonia and Calcium Chloride	40
2	Baskets Bamboo of Sorts	200
3	Baskets Cane and Cane	600
4	Belting Patent	150
5	Belting Leather	40
6	Bins Sanitary	140
7	Bolts with Nuts Hexagonal Heads	70
8	Bolts with Nuts Snap Head Square Neck	20
9	Brooms Goa	450
10	Brushes	50
11	Brushes Sweeping 3 Heads	90
12	Buckets Galvanized	40
13	Canvas	100
14	Charcoal and Firewood	350
15	Cloth Dungree	120

MONDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1931.

16	Enamelware and Lampware	60
17	Electric Goods Cables and Wires	250
18	Electric Goods Lamps	250
19	Electric Accessories	100
20	Ceiling Fans (Electric)	200
21	Desk Fans (Electric)	100
22	Files and Rasps	40
23	Globes, Glass	20
24	Lantern Tin	70
25	Handles and Ladders	10
26	Hardware (General)	70
27	Hardware (Special)	50
28	Hardware (Aldrops Bolts, Hasps, etc.)	20
29	Hardware Ghamelas or Mortor Pans	40
30	Hardware (Wire of Sorts)	30

MONDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1931.

31	Leather Goods	50
32	Leather Hide Country	70
33	Locks Brass and Iron	50
34	Metal (Sheets Iron Corrugated and Plain)	100
35	Metals	150
36	Metals (Steel mild Plates)	250
37	Metals (Steel mild Angles and Tees)	80
38	Metals (Steel mild Flat)	150
39	Metals (Steel mild Round)	150
40	Mats and Matting	100
41	Miscellaneous Stores Sundry Items	70
42	Miscellaneous Stores Special Items	250
43	Miscellaneous Stores Wooden Articles	30
44	Miscellaneous Stores Galvanized Iron and Tin Articles	40

MONDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1931.

45	Motor Accessories	130
46	Nails for Bullocks Shoes Pins and Shoes	250
47	Nails of Sort and Tacks	50
48	Nose Strings	30
49	Nuts, Rivets and Washers	50
50	Oils Castor, Cocoanut and Sweet	250
51	Oil Kerosene	900
52	Oil Linseed and Turpentine	100
53	Grease and Oils	250
54	Oil Motor (Light Crank Case)	350
55	Oil Mineral	150
56	Oil Mineral (Heavy Engine)	170
99	Coats Water Proof	350

MONDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1931.

57	Paint Varnish, etc.	50
58	Paint Moist	150
59	Packing	150
60	Paulin Canvas	200
61	Pitch and Tar	70
62	Plumbers Stores	20
63	Pesterine	900
64	Rope Coir and Rubber Hand	200
65	Line and Rope Cotton	20
66	Rubber Goods	70
67	Screws of Sorts	20
68	Shafts Wooden for Picks and Powras and Poles Nowgany	80
69	Vent Shaft, etc., Galvanized	60

MONDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1931.

70	Salt, Soap and Soda	400
71	Shipchandlers Stores	50
72	Spindles and Clack Valves Brass for Hydrants	70
73	Steel Cast	30
74	Tools Sundry	50
75	Tools Augers and Spanners	20
76	Tubes and Tyres for Motor and Bicycles	150
77	Tyres Solid Band	650
78	Tyres Solid Giant	1,500
79	Waste Cotton	400
80	Yarn Spun	100
81	Iron Castings Specials (Water Work)	350
82	Iron Castings Ordy. Water Works	300
83	Iron Castings, Ordy, Test Selected Drge. articles	900

MONDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1931.

84	Timber (Country Teak)	400
85	Timber (Teakwood Moulmein)	600
86	Timber Miscellaneous	1,000
87	Bed Sheet	80
88	Blankets	40
89	Cloth Bandage	30
90	Cloth Oil and Rubber Sheeting	70
91	Cloth pieces and ready made articles	150
92	Sundry Hand made articles	350
93	Clothing to Municipal Staff	250
94	Clothing to Municipal Staff	300
95	Clothing to Municipal Staff	200
96	Clothing to Municipal Staff	150
97	Clothing to Municipal Staff	300
98	Clothing to Municipal Staff	200
100	Coats Woollen	100

MONDAY, 9th MARCH, 1931.

101	Blankets or Cumblees	350
150	Umbrellas	130
103	Disinfectants	900
104	Gavlanized Pipes	300
105	Galvanized Fittings	300
106	Ferrules, Cocks and Taps, etc.	300
107	Picks and Powras	100
108	Wool Lead	40
109	Lead Pig	300
110	Hose Canvas	1,500
111	Hose I. R. Lined	250

(1) Tenders and Contract forms will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned on payment of Re. 1 for a set of each agreement form and annas four (4) for a set of each Schedule. The required information will be given to the tenderer on an application to the undersigned. **Tenders will not be sent by V. P. P.**

(2) Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's Office.

(3) The names of all partners of the Contracting firms should be specified in the tender.

(4) The Tenderers have (a) to fill in the figures in the column of amounts, (b) to note the totals on each page, in case any schedules cover more than one page, and (c) to work out the final figures at the end of each Schedule. Any irregularity on this point may justify the rejection of the tender.

(5) Rates should be legibly written. Erasures or corrections in figures without tenderers' initials will render the tender liable to rejection.

(6) The would-be tenderers are at liberty to peruse the figures of actual supplies in the preceading three years in the office of the undersigned during office hours.

(7) All the samples in respect of tenders lodged in the manner prescribed above should be sent separately to the undersigned giving reference to the tender for which they are meant.

(8) Tenderers wishing to give any particulars about the articles offered by them are particularly requested to write such particulars separately for each individual schedule and not embody them in one general letter.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. B. MAVJI.
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
566, Dr. Dadabhai Road, Byculla,
BOMBAY No. 11.
2204

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT will purchase for cash their 7 per cent. loan-bonds repayable on 1st November, 1931. Intending sellers may apply to the Controller Mysore Government, Bangalore.
2303

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 5th January, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA,
Manager, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT UMERKHADI ROAD, DONGRI.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Choksey & Co., Attorneys for Thakkar Shamji Umersey and Ratansey Tulsidas the Surviving Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Gulamali Haji Karamali Mahomed Jetha the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale Contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 12th July 1924 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Thakkar Shamji Umarsey, Bai Manbai widow of Kuverji Morarji and Ratansey Tulsidas of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Properties on Tuesday the 6th January 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts together with buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 3341, Street Nos. 56-64, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Umerkhadi Road at Bombay which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenents of the Mortgagor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Umerkhadi Street on the North side of Dongri Bazar Cross Lane out side the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay by admeasurement 19 feet in breadth and 20 feet in length assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 12 and now under B Ward No. 3342 and Street Nos. 66-68 and bounded on the East and South by the property firstly above described, on the West by the property of His Highness Aga Khan and on the North by the said Umerkhadi Street and which said hereditaments and Premises are now in the possession of the Mortgagor.

Both the said Properties firstly and secondly described herein are part of New Survey No. 3166 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1735 Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Choksey & Co., Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagees, at Medows Street, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.

Amusements.

PATHE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE YEAR'S COMEDY RIOT.
THE FALL OF EVE
THE FALL OF EVE
featuring
PATSY RUTH MILLER
100 p.c. Talking 100 p.c
She just couldn't resist temptation. What the original Eve knew about apples, snakes and the garden of Eden is nothing compared with this.
Did she fall or was she pushed?
DON'T MISS
THE FALL OF EVE
Also
Mickey Mouse
IN
THE CACTUS KID
and
TURKEY FOR TWO
Two reel Talking Comedy
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Here They Are
The Two Black Crows
MORAN and MACK
in
"WHY BRING THAT UP".
Paramount All-Talking All-Laughing Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Season's Jolliest Talkies
REGINALD DENNY
in
WHAT A MAN
Laughs and Comedy Galore
Fast Fresh Fun Throughout.

EMPRESS TALKIES.
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Paramount Musical Romance
THE LOVE PARADE
Featuring
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
The Roguish Romance of a Beautiful Queen, and a dashing King of Hearts.

THE CAPITOL
LAST DAY! LAST DAY!
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A story of Passion-Tossed hearts in the Ocean of Life

with
NILS ASTHER
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
JOHN MACK BROWN
SNAPPY SNEEZER
2 Reels CHARLEY CHASE
All-Talking Comedy.
TO-MORROW.
THE BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY
Featuring Lily Damita, Ernest Torrence, Raquel Torrent.
Plans Open at the Theatre.

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LAST DAY! LAST DAY!
AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
The Screen's Greatest Lovers
GRETA GARBO
JOHN GILBERT
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A WOMAN OF AFFAIRS
With Sound and Singing
LAUREL HARDY
All-Talking Comedy in 2 Reels
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FLIP THE FROG
TO-MORROW
Complete Change of Programme.

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P. S.—Please apply for further details to the above address. Send for our terms for carrying out business and "Vaida" and ready in cotton, silver, linseed and wheat.

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UNSURPASSED BONUS
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Rs. 22 1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,54,903.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
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9-14-B

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Rs. One per bottle. Of medicine vendors everywhere.

The Breatheable Remedy for **THROAT & CHEST**

I.P. 117

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Germany Stops Buying Gold

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., have issued the following weekly Bullion Letter dated London 17th December.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £151,597,547 on the 10th instant (as compared with £154,648,810 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £5,637,463 since the 1st January last.

About £490,500 of bar gold from South Africa arrived this week but only £65,000 was available in the open market yesterday, the rest having been sold forward to France. The price was fixed at 85s|1|1|2d per fine ounce, at which the amount on offer was acquired for the Home and Continental trade.

The German demand for gold has ceased, the exchange having moved in favour of sterling, but about £300,000 of bar gold is still withdrawn each day from the Bank of England for export to France after refining.

Movements of gold at the Bank of England during the week show a net efflux of £1,045,363. Receipts consisted of £400,000 in sovereigns 'released' and 1,126,619 in sovereigns received from abroad; of the latter, £920,241 was from Brazil and £200,000 was from South Africa. Withdrawals totalled £2,571,982, which included £20,834 in sovereigns 'set aside', £600,000 in bar gold for Germany and £1,800,000 in bar gold for France.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 8th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Venezuela	£ 13,503
Irish Free State	9,000
British West Africa	32,121
British South Africa	953,286
Other countries	21
	£1,007,931

EXPORTS.

France	£2,194,319
Germany	1,221,993
Switzerland	15,430
Spain	10,000
Austria	13,250
Other countries	7,559
	£3,462,551

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of November last are appended:

IMPORTS.

Germany	£ 34
Netherlands	—
France	—
Switzerland	—
Spain	1,000,000
Austria	—
West Africa	86,208
Argentine, Uruguay & Paraguay	20,000
Other countries in South America	2,527,171
Union of South Africa (Incldng South-West Africa Territory)	3,511,599
Rhodesia	86,955
British India	—
Straits Settlements	127,208
Australia	1,103,633
Other countries	3,206
	£8,465,924

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 193,139
Netherlands	20,700
France	8,154,138
Switzerland	126,091
Spain	204,000
Austria	87,440
West Africa	—
Argentina, Uruguay & Paraguay	—
Other countries in South America	—
Union of South Africa (Including South-West Africa Territory)	—
Rhodesia	—
British India	77,375
Straits Settlements	—
Australia	—
Other countries	6,783
	£8,369,716

SILVER.

The week has been an eventful one in the silver market, the weakness developing to such an extent that prices fell to a level substantially lower than any hitherto recorded.

The week under review opened with quitations at 15.9|16d for cash and 15.1|2d for two months delivery, but on the 12th instant 15.1|15d was fixed for both positions, cash falling 1|2d and forward 7|16d. The recovery to 15.1|4d by the 15th instant proved shortlived, as yesterday, in the face of comparatively heavy offerings, the market was forced down 3|4d to 14.1|2d., thus creating a new low record.

The fall may be attributed in the main to the loss of confidence to which we referred last week, conditions offering no inducement for fresh buying, the only demand being that for covering near bear commitments. On the other hand, bulls, accepting the weak view, have been disposed to re-sell, a considerable amount of such selling being responsible for yesterday's heavy fall, insufficient resistance being met except at the low price fixed.

Demand from India and China to-day caused a raction to 14.11|16d., but there is as yet little that affords hope of any appreciable improvement.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 8th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£ 93,407
Mexico	45,997
British West Africa	22,858
Canada	9,901
Australia	10,000
Other countries	5,361
	£187,524

EXPORTS.

British India	£10,000
Hong Kong	9,900
France	9,495
Other countries	7,495
	£36,890

REVIEW OF RAW COTTON

—:o:—

Back To 1912

STILL BEARISH?

The usual weekly cotton position review by "Lancastrian" in the Commercial "Manchester Guardian" dated 18th December read as under:—

The persistent decline in American cotton prices during the past week has culminated in a nervous market. By virtue of the decline the market seems to have lost some of that artificiality which at higher levels preponderated. Cotton has at last joined the ranks of other commodities such as wheat, rubber, and silver, and is now breaking the recorded low values of the immediate pre-war era. In spite of the current low price, the lowest since 1912, the statistical position remains bearish. World spinners' takings are 1,500,000 bales below last season, and the world visible supply is 2,000,000 bales greater than a year ago. These figures are indicative of the state of the world cotton trade, and the normal palliative of low price has yet made no impression on them.

While followers of this review cannot have been surprised at the recent trend of prices, the severe fall in values which occurred last week must cause certain restraint on enthusiasm for the bear side of the market. Looking back, mid-December has often seen the turn in the trend of prices, and although extraneous factors have bewildered cotton observers to a large extent, it is time that a new orientation of the position should be taken.

The main depressing features of the past year have been (1) the fall in commodity values and (2) the disparity between commodity and industrial price levels.

The fall in commodity values has proceeded at a much greater rate than at any time within living experience. Cotton prices have now responded fully to the effect of his extraneous influence. The force of circumstances has depressed prices below the stipulated economic levels of the Federal Farm Board and the Egyptian Government—though there is nothing remarkable about this. Although it is difficult to say that the decline in commodity prices has ended it must be safe to assume that this deflationary influence will be so strong as before.

DISPARITY PRICES

The disparity between commodity and industrial price levels remains, and this is one of the most bearish aspects of the cotton position. During the past twelve months of declining commodity values the reduction in manufacturing costs has been trivial. This bearish symptom is unfortunately peculiarly affecting the cotton trade future, because before the raw cotton is put final consumption the high-priced industrial processes which intervene are many and varied. This feature, of course, must tend to lessen the resilience of cotton prices, and therefore, from a speculative point of view, cotton yarn, and cloth offer less remuneration than other commodities which require fewer industrial processes for their ultimate consumption. It is not surprising, therefore, in view of the above statements, that extremely low cotton prices will be necessary to stimulate speculative action, most particularly where finished cotton goods are concerned.

It had been hoped that cotton in the early part of the season would deflate itself so that increasing consumption would be stimulated. It is now quite evident, from one cause and another, that this has not occurred, and cotton observers are now resigned to await the effect of low prices on acreage prsopects that the lowest prcies should come in December is more powerful in acreage control than any propaganda and organised campaigns. Repeating what has been written time and again in this review, low prices in December should be the chief cause of hope in rising prices eventually. It is possible to forecast at the end of December the acreage next season with a remarkable degree of accuracy. This is due to the powerful effect of December commodity prices on farmers. When viewing the price of cotton to-day and comparing its value with that of other commodities careful note should be made of the post-war changes in the cost of production.

Put briefly, cotton is now definitely at pre-war values. The yield per acre has fallen from over 200lb. to 150lb. The expense of fertiliser has risen enormously and labour is much dearer. On the other hand, the saving by the use of new mechanical contrivances and cheaper transport has been a set-off against the above. But viewing the present cotton position in regard to the present price of 5.50d. for October futures, it seems unwise to follow the bearish view of the market in spite of almost, overwhelming bearish influences, and although unbounded optimism is not possible the potent force of acreage will inenvitably make itself increasingly felt. It is therefore with reluctance that one quits bearish sentiments and resolutely leaves the others to follow prices in the downward trend. There is a danger approaching the bears which no man can disrespect and until a clearer view of this force is possible an even keel is advisable.

INDIAN PLAY STAGED IN MUNICH.

—:o:—

Appreciation By Press And Public

The Secretary Deutsche Akademie, Munich, writes:—

The Deutsche Akademie has the pleasure of announcing to the Indian public that the Indians Students' Club of Munich staged the famous drama "Chitra" of Rabindranath Tagore on the second December 1930 in the hall of the Studentenhaus under the joint auspices of the Deutsche Akademie and the Deutsche Akademische Auslandsstelle for the benefit of poor German students. It was a spontaneous act on the part of the Indian students and at the same time a unique experiment, for this is the first time that an Indian drama was played in Europe in the original Indian text! Still strange as it may seem, the big hall of the Studentenaus was full and such was the success of these amateur actors that they have been requested to repeat their performance on the eleventh December. Mr. T. Sen appeared in the very difficult role of 'Chitra,' the heroine, and although nobody understood the meanings of the words which came with musical effect from his melodious voice, his acting was done with so much feeling and devotion that the main plot of the play was clear to everyone in the Auditorium. Many Munich papers praised him specially for his wonderful acting. Dr. Mukherjee too was a success in way in the role of Arjuna and Dr. K. P. Basu produced a deep impression as Madana. A special feature of the evening was the real Indian music played on real Indian instruments for which the Munich public is thankful to Mr. N. Das.

The best society of Munich was gathered that evening in the Studentenhaus to watch the performance of the Indian students. Nobel-prize winners like Wieland, Willstatter, Sommerfeld and world famous, professors like Oertel, Fajans and Geriach were present there. Representatives of many which Munich papers were also present at this Evening and press opinion was wholly favourable.

PRESS ENCOMIUMS

The Bayerische Staatszeitung was enthusiastic over the beautiful figures of the Indian students in their classical costumes" and their earnest devotion in the performance and compared the piece with Goethe's Tasso. The Munchen Augsburger Abendzeitung in a short but vivid would hardly admit that it was a performance by amateurs. The success of the evening was complete, but that is not all. It has a much deeper significance. It shows clearly that the Indian students in Germany have learnt to love Germany and their German fellow-students and for that reason their sympathy for the German students in distress. This sentiment was fully expressed when Mr. Raju president of the Indian Students' Club Munich, in his opening speech said: "This performance is the expressing of our gratitude for all the sympathy and kindness we have received in the German Universities, from our German friends and in the German families." Truely it is the sign of a great process of cultural reapproachment that is going on between India and Germany it is a pleasure to note what the "Walt an Sonntag" wrote on this performance: "Everyone who took part in the performance did his best to make its wholesome effect equally felt in both the continents and to connect in this evening the two continents by the bonds of friendship—Asia and Europe, and specially the two countries India and Germany."

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BALKANISM VS COMMUNALISM

—:o:—

Col. Haksar Defends Federation

NEED OF "IMPERIAL LEAP IN DARK"

The Englishman ignores the admiration of other nations; their sympathy he loaths. Hence, it may be tactless for a non-Briton to condole with the Englishman over the fact that "The White Man's Burden," which Britain once light-heartedly took up in India, has suddenly grown as ponderous a load on her shoulders as ever was the old Man of the Sea on poor Sindbad's. But world the weight on Britain's back in India be so unsupportable if the Indian Constitution were a workable one? That such if is not every school of political thought agrees, but both Die-Hard extremists and Congress extremists are slow to see that it is unworkable inherently because it is of a unitary pattern Admittedly India is almost a continent in size; in the diversity of her races creeds, languages, and customs she is far far more of a continent than, say, Australia or either of the Americas. How, then, in an awakened India, can any governmental machine of the unitary type run smoothly? Its wheels must always creek. It is only Communalism which has prevented regional particularism from tearing the machine to pieces together.

Since India must have a constitution, and since constitutions can only be unitary of federal—of which alternatives the former is already a proved, if not a confessed, failure—we must pin our hopes on some form of federalism. That an All-India Federation would be the biggest example in the world of such a system does not negative its being a business proposition. Its size, however, as well as the difference in political stature and structure of its federating units postulates that to avoid friction, the largest possible measure of autonomy be reserved by each unit, or in other words, that the powers surrendered to the Central Government be a minimum. Practical considerations point to the same conclusion. If India is to quiet down, she can only do so by absorbing into local politics, which, at last, will have been made interesting—they are not so at present—large numbers of the followers of Congress. They, like the Die-Hards, are just now suffering from a unitary government complex. A federal system not merely would allow both such parties to save their faces, it would assure that there did not remain, once peace was restored, too large a body of politically unemployed persons. Politically unemployables of Right and Left will, in any case, survive, but unless such extremist are content to sulk inactivity, they must be dealt with as ruthlessly as were the wild men in the Irish Free State once that State had secured control of its own affairs.

Again, only a Federal Government can ensure adequate protection for minorities. For such minorities there must, of course, be safeguards at the Centre, but can such be of real effect but for safeguards in the Provinces, those fellows of the Wheel of State? It is arguable that, had the system of India's government during the last seventy years been less unitary Communalism could never have assumed the proportions that it has; it is hardly necessary to argue that, had the system been less unitary, India politically would have been far more united than she is to-day.

Whether or no a country gets the Government it deserves, it can profit no country, nor the world at large for a country to have a Government which it cannot afford. A cogent argument for federalizing India with all speed is the economic argument. A Federal Government for India should certainly be cheaper than a unitary one and cheaper without in any way impairing External Defence, Internal Security, or The Protection of Minorities.

The Simon Report was hatched in sultry wether and so soon turned stale. That it is still a curate's egg with parts excellent, is due largely to the fact that it envisaged the ultimate constitution of India as federal. As the original terms of reference precluded any examination of the Indian States, it is perhaps not surprising that the authors of the Report failed to recognize that in one respect, at least, India was already All-India, that States and Provinces were alike united in their detestation of the Governmental system that has been their bane in the last decade. That system is unique in several ways. To mention only one—it is, perhaps, the only constitution in history for which no known individual, even in flights of post-prandial oratory, has ever expressed a willingness to die.

One criticism of the Simon Report complains that the Indian Statutory Commissioners make no attempt to show how the unitary system, which they proposed for immediate wholesale adoption, could eventually be trasmuted into a federal constitution. Such a criticism is unfair. It is possible that subconsciously the authors of the Simon Report recognized that their suggestions would be unpopular, and in present circumstances so impracticable, that the Indian Provinces would try to reverse the usual course of political evolution and fly to a federal system for refuge from unitary one. If that be so, their diplomacy merits our admiration. As things are, the reversal should be entirely feasible. Neither the States nor the Provinces have the slightest sentimental or philosophic attachment to the present system. They do not consider it a possible basis for any constitution building. They want to make a fresh start and scrap the existing political 'betise.'

If the Simon Report be comparable with the Curate's Egg, the recent Government of India dispatch may be likened to a dummy china egg, which may or may not encourage a simple-minded hen to lay. It is hollow inside and holds no nutriment, and yet it possesses a certain value. On the disinterested observer of present discontent in India it leaves an impression that the Government of that Country is emulating the Bourbons in their disability to forget or to learn anything, but it contains an able and not unsympathetic section dealing with the problem of Indian finance, and for this reason deserves due consideration. To what extent the Delegates at the Round Table Conference represent the political views of India as a whole may be debatable; but can it be denied that the financial and economic stake of those Delegates in their country is a great one? Are they such persons as would not recognize that India's credit must be preserved? Do they imagine that such preservation can be achieved by frenzied finance, discriminatory legislation, or wild economic panaceas? What if wild men in India shout that their country's debt should be repudiated? Do not equally wild men chant the same slogan in Australia? But are either to be believed?

If, as seems probable, the Round Table Conference agree that the solution of India's constitutional problem is to be found in Federalism, the Dellegates, who were villified for coming to London, will on their return be accused of Balkanizing India. The accusation need not trouble them. India was already Blakanized before the Englisn ever set foot in the country and, despite the leaven of Western ideas and of the English language and for all the stress of modern economic forces, Balkanized India must remain until the working of a federal system spreads the political education that only such a system can give. But even consciously to Balkanize India would not be so harmful as to communalize the country, and this has been the unconscious but baneful reaction to a unitary governmental system applied to unsuitable social and political conditions.

To introduce some new unitary system which could dower India with Peace, Prosperity, and Happiness, is, in present circumstances, an impossibility. A super-Mussolini might invent and work such a Government, but India's political genius is more likely to throw up a Lenin than a Mussolini. Federalism, however, can solve or side-track the existing difficulties of States and Provinces alike and make both forget their present grievances. Under a Federal Government which allowed the fullest autonomy to each federating unit the grant to India of a responsible Central Government should become much less of a bogy to the Conservative elements in Britain than would such a concession be if the form of India's Government remained unitary. Responsibility at the Centre must be given if only because India cannot hope for political learning unless she can make her own mistakes instead of having what seemed to her mistakes made for her, but the duties of the Centre must be very few.

Of a truth, Politics resemble Art rather than Life in that they must be judged by result rather than by intention. But is the risk of giving the fullest possible measure of responsibility at the Centre anything like the risk of rousing the hatred of the whole country, which must be the consequence of withholding all real power from a rising nationality? In the immediate future India cannot dispense with Britain's help to protect her frontiers. She recognizes that her marches are the marches of Empire, and that coming greatness is only possible to her as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. So, too, in the matter of her foreign relations India will need help for a time, at least.

Britain must needs make an Imperial Leap in the Dark and with Providence will be the issue. A reasonably contented India can bring stability to the Empire. India, as she is today and as she must remain if nothing material be done to elasticise her system of government, may bring ruin to the Empire as well as to herself.—K. N. Naksar, in the "Nation."

POOR PRISONERS' DEFENCE

—:o:—

The New Act.

(By William Shaw, Deputy Clerk to the Justice Manchester).

The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, which comes into force on January 1, 1931, is a welcome addition to the important and beneficent changes in criminal procedure which the Legislature has from time to time made in the interests of accused persons. The new Act acknowledges the right of a man whose life or liberty may be at stake to rely upon public funds for professional assistance in the preparation and conduct of his defence, if he has a defence at all to put forward and has not the means to pay for such assistance. The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1903, was the first piece of legislation providing free legal aid for poor persons, but it restricted the grant of such aid to a person charged with the commission of a crime for which he could only be tried at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions, and it was a further condition that he should have disclosed or set up some defence to the charge during the preliminary hearing at the police court. Provided these conditions were fulfilled it rested with the magistrate to decide whether it was desirable, having regard to the defence disclosed, to grant free legal aid, and if it was granted it was not available until after the accused person had been committed to take his trial.

The necessary of indicating some defence had the effect of making the Act a dead letter in many cases. To some people it may seem a simple matter for a person charged with a definite crime to state what his defence is, and in practice he will always receive assistance from the Court to that end, but it should be known that the persons needing such assistance as the Act is designed to give them are often illiterate, more often so unintelligents as not to realise what defence they may have or even to appreciate what is required of them, and frequently imbued with an ineradicable notion that it is better to "reserve their defence" and disclose nothing until the trial. In addition, some cases involve points of law—in other words, arguments as to whether the acts of the accused amount in law to the offence charged,—and in these cases the accused is always at a disadvantage. Of course, not all the failures to disclose a defence are due to the reasons already given; there are many accused persons sufficiently astute to realise that a defence brought out in the police court, especially if it is an alibi, can be carefully inquired into by the police before the trial comes on and its defects made apparent.

EXTENDED GROUNDS OF FREE LEGAL AID

The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, repeals the 1903 Act, and considerably extends the grounds upon which free legal aid may be granted. The first condition to the grant is, naturally, that the person charged has insufficient means to enable him to obtain it. Experience of the working of the 1930 Act has shown that this requirement was, under that Act, dealt with in a spirit of indulgence.

The new Act applies to two classes of cases first those which are called indictable offences, where a preliminary hearing takes place at the police court and the accused is committed to take his trial at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions, and, secondly, cases which may be tried and disposed of by magistrates at the police court. In both classes of cases magistrates may now grant free legal aid in the form of a solicitor, whose fees are paid out of local funds, to help an accused person in his defence at the police court, if in the words of section 2 of the Act, "it appears to the Court that by reason of the gravity of the charge or of exceptional circumstances it is desirable in the interests of justice." And, further, when the charge is one of murder, the accused may, if the magistrates think fit, be granted the services of a barrister.

In considering what is a grave charge one must, of course, include murder and all those crimes which are called felonies, such as manslaughter, attempted murder, arson, burglary, forgery, etc. Perhaps it may be said that if the punishment prescribed by law for any particular crime is a long term of imprisonment, that crime may safely be held to be a grave one. The term "exceptional circumstances" may cover a variety of matters, and is a separate and distinct ground for granting free legal aid. It is not difficult to imagine some cases to which it might be held to apply, cases involving points of law or expert evidence of any kind, cases in which the accused through some defect of speech or hearing, cannot properly conduct a defence, and perhaps cases where although the offence charged may not be grave one, the consequences of a conviction may be serious for the accused.

SCOPE AND EFFECTS OF THE ACT

Where the case is one which is to be committed for trial, the magistrate if the case is one of murder, are bound to grant immediately after the committal free legal aid—viz. a solicitor and barrister whose fees are paid out of local funds; if the accused is charged with any other crime than murder they have a discretion, and may grant it if from all the circumstances of the case (including the nature of the defence, if any) it is desirable in the interests of justice. If an accused person committed for trial has failled to botain a certificate for free legal aid from the magistrates he may apply to the judge of the court at which his trial is to take place, who has the same power of granting it as the magistrates.

The Act is only intended to help poor persons to prepare and conduct a defence, where they have any defence at all, so that they may be in the same position as those who can afford to pay for it; it is not intended to provide professional assistance for the purpose only of making a plea in mitigation of sentence on a guilty person. It may safely be assumed now that the restrictions of the 1903 Act are to be repealled, that a genuinely poor person who has failed to disclose a defence, but who, from the evidence, may reasonably be presumed to have one, will find no difficulty in obtaining legal assistance.—"Manchester Guardian."

EXPLOITS OF R. T. CONFERENCE

—:o:—

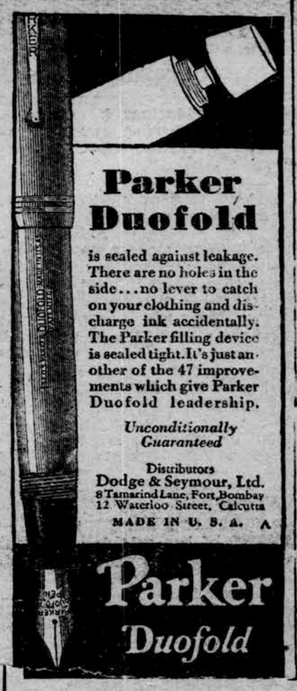
British Press Tributes

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The "Times" in the course of a leading article on "Getting to Grips" complains about the attempts to spread the impression that the Round Table Conference is procrastinating and shirking difficulties or that it is doomed to failure. Pointing out that no Conference in all history was ever faced with such colossal complicated and interdependent problems, the "Times" declares, that it is a remarkable accomplishment that a bare month and a half should have producd such a large measure of agreement. Admitting that the most important business remains to be done (the question of Central Executive) the paper says:—"But there is no longer any serious divergence in this country any more than among the present generation of Indian Governors or among the European delegates about the transference of an effective responsibility to Indian shoulders."

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

"The communal question is really a side issue which probably cannot be settled in any case in England at all" says the leading article in the "News Chronicle" (whose main news page splashes "Birth of New India" and "Great Advance at the Round Table Conference). The paper declares that imporant points, which ought at least in outline to be decided, are questions of Foreign Policy, Defence and Finance. The journal thinks that the first two are not likely to be very difficult, "but Finance is another matter altogether." The paper concludes, that if it is decided that the real financial control shall be granted to India, the fact will mark the greatest step towards really "responsible government" ever taken in India.—Reuter.



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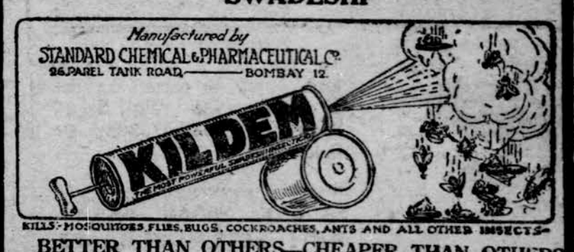
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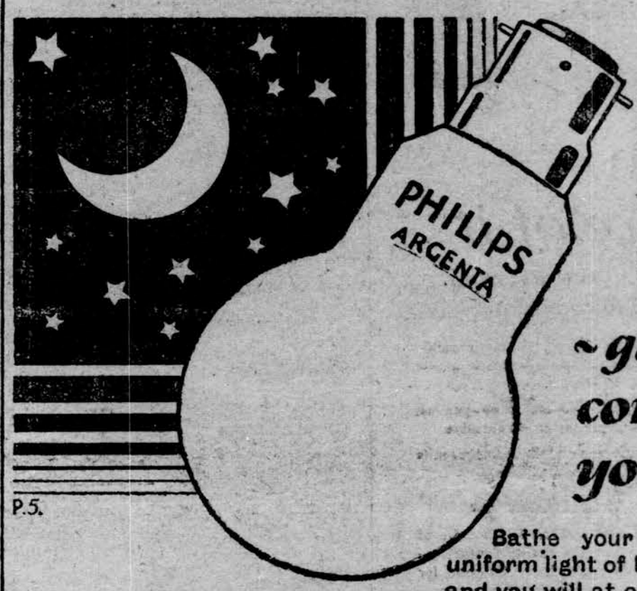

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... "SERGEANT JERKED THE WHEEL." ...

..."Cannot Tell His Intention" Says Witness....

"SOME BODY GAVE ME A BLOW," SAYS DRIVER

The Coroner's inquest touching the death of Babu Genu who was run over by a motor lorry No X 1762 and driven by Vithal Dhondu Shinde was resumed on Monday when four witnesses were examined by Mr. Chhatrapati while Vithal Dhondu Shinde, the driver, was called by the Coroner as Coroner's witness. Further hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati, Advocate, appeared for the relatives of Babu Genu, deceased. Mr. W K. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, was present to assist the Court.

At the outset Mr. Chhatrapati pointed out to the Court that the usual practice in the Coroner's Court was for the police to lead evidence. For certain reasons that procedure had not been followed. Then in a case of that nature, the police made investigation, which was not done in this particular case. A private party had no authority to investigate the case nor would any body help private authority in investigations. He therefore wanted to know from the Coroner as to what procedure he wanted to follow.

CORONER'S ACT.

Coroner: I propose to follow the Coroner's Act as passed by the Governor-General on 3rd September 1930.

Mr. Chhatrapati: Mr. Mankar, the learned Police Prosecutor is here although his jurisdiction is the Girgaon Police Court.

The Coroner again emphasised that he would follow Coroner's Act and read several passages from the Coroner's Act for the information of Mr. Chhatrapati, viz: On the day and at the hour fixed for the inquest the Coroner shall proceed to open his court by proclamation. It shall be the duty of all persons acquainted with the circumstances attending the death to appear before the inquest as witnesses. For the purpose of an enquiry, the Coroner shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to view and examine the body. (The Coroner here remarked that he was prevented from viewing the dead body.) After reading these several passages from the Coroner's Act, the Coroner again said he would follow this Act.

DISPERSED BY LATHIS.

Tukaram Nathu, a mulder, was then called by Mr. Chhatrapati as his witness. Tukaram said he did not know Babu Genu before. On the day in question at about 12 noon witness came from Hanuman Lane and went towards Kalbadevi Road when a lorry came on the road. People shouted "Boycott British Goods" etc. There were two sergeants in the lorry. One was standing and another was seated in the lorry. The lorry passed away in the direction of Dhobi Talao. After a while another lorry was being loaded in the Hanuman Lane. Witness went towards that lorry and stood before it when the sergeants dispersed the crowd by lathi charge. Witness was hurt in the charge. After some time the first lorry returned and began to load. Some body made three or four punctures in the tyres as the lorry was being loaded. When the lorry was started it went rocking and zig zag. Two sergeants were in the lorry. One was standing and another was seated. People followed the lorry shouting. Some time later witness heard that a man was run over under the lorry. They began to run helter skelter and witness also ran away when the police dispersed the crowd by lathi charges. When the lorry moved sepoys and sergeants told the people to move aside but the crowd would not move. The driver was driving the lorry slowly on account of the crowd. On account of the punctures, the lorry was going very slowly. The crowd was on all sides. He could not say how and when Babu Genu was knocked down.

At this stage Mr. Mankar told the Court that he was there to assist the Court.

The Coroner: If the Court wants your assistance it will ask you. I will thank anybody who assists the Court. But just at present you can sit down. I do not want your assistance.

"STOP! STOP!"

Dattatraya Ramchandra Batwalkar, a clerk in the Simplex Mill then said he went to see a friend on the day in question at Princess Street. On return he saw a lorry loaded with goods going in the direction of Dhobi Talao near Bhangwadi. Two men tried to stop the lorry by raising their hands and shouting "Stop, Stop", etc. The lorry stopped ten or twelve paces from these two men and again started. When it again started, one of the two men moved aside while the other stood at his post. The lorry struck the other man and he was knocked down. The lorry went over him. The lorry was stopped by the people. Two sergeants got down and with the assistance of the police dispersed the crowd with a lathi charge. Witness then ran away.

To the Coroner, witness stated that the man fell down in front of Bhangwadi. The crowd swelled after the accident. Before the accident there were stray people here and there. The lorry was going slowly as owing to three punctures, it was out of order.

Coroner: Did the sergeants tell the people to move aside?

A: No.

Q: Do you know how the lorry struck the man?

A: Because he did not move aside.

Q: Did the driver see the man.

A: Yes. The driver could not save the man because the lorry was gong zig zag.

Q: This man could have saved himself if he had moved aside like the other man?

A: Yes.

Q: Did the driver shout to move aside?

A: No.

Q: Did the crowd shout before the accident occurred?

A: Yes. They shouted "Stop lorry."

Q: Did other people go in front of the lorry shouting "Stop, stop".

A: No. They were shouting from the side of the lorry.

A Juror: Who had the charge of the steering wheel at the time of the accident?

A: The driver.

Q: Could the driver have stopped the car to prevent the accident?

A: Yes.

Coroner: His first answer is that the man himself could have moved out.

Mr. Chhatrapati: What part of the lorry struck the man?

Witness: Right front mud guard.

Coroner: Witness says because the deceased wanted to stop the lorry, he went in front of it, otherwise, he could have easily saved himself.

Coroner to the witness: At the time of the accident, was the lorry rocking.

A: Yes.

A Juror: When the man was knocked down, where were the sergeants?

A: One was seated with the driver and another was standing near the mud guard.

Q: Did anv sergeant try to stop the lorry?

A: No.

Q: How far were you from the lorry?

A: In front of the lorry.

Coroner: Did you come here at the last hearng?

A: Yes. But I was late. I came at about 11-45 a.m.

Q: Who told you to come to court?

A: I read in the newspapers and went to Mr. Chhatrapati.

"SIMILAR WITNESSES"

Devji Soonderji, a cotton broker, then gave evidence, but he could not say how the accident occurred as he was behind the lorry.

Coroner: There was a huge crowd?

A: There were stray people.

Q: Is it true that the lorry was rocking?

A: It was moving in the ordinary way.

Q: Did you hear anybody shouting "Move aside?"

A: I don't know. I was not in front.

Coroner (to Mr. Chhatrapati): Any more similar witnesses?

Mr. Chhatrapati: I do not know what you mean by similar or alike witnesses. Your Worship seems to know more. (Laughter).

SERGEANT JERKED THE WHEEL.

Mr. Chhatrapati then called for Chandra Daulat but he did not come when his name was called. Sakharam Vithoba was then called. Witness said he was tin man and lived in New Nagpada. On the day in question he saw two men standing in front of Bhangwadi shouting "Boycott British Goods," and asking the driver of the lorry to stop. One sergeant was seated with the driver and another was standing near the mud guard. One man moved aside while Babu Genu stood in front of the lorry. The driver tried to save him, but the sergeant seated with the driver gave a jerk to the steering wheel and took the lorry on Babu Genu. The right side of the radiator struck him and the front wheel passed over his shoulders and the other wheel over his body. The lorry was stopped after four paces. I knew the deceased, put him in a taxi and took him to the G. T. Hospital.

SERGEANT'S INTENTION?

Coroner: When the accident occurred, where were you standing?

A: On the left side of the road and on the right side of the lorry.

Q: Was there a big crowd?

A: People were on footpath. Not on the road.

Q: And they were all shouting?

A: Yes.

Q: It was a deafening shout?

A: Yes.

Q: The lorry was going slowly?

A: Not very slow. The tyres were punctured.

Q: Babu Genu could have moved aside but he purposely stood there?

A: Yes.

Q: If the sergeants and driver shouted to the people to move on, you could not have heard them?

A: No.

A Juror: If the driver wished, could he have saved Babu Genu?

A: The driver tried to save him, but the sergeant gave a jerk to the steering wheel. The driver had one hand on the steering wheel while the sergeant put both his hands on it.

Coroner: Why did the sergeant give a jerk to the steering wheel? Was it to run over Babu Genu or to save the crowd?

A: I could not tell the intention of the sergeant.

Q: The sergeant might have done so because the lorry was rocking?

A: As Babu Genu was knocked down I imagine it was for Babu Genu.

Coroner: Sometimes imagination is very dangerous.

To a juror witness said he could not say if the driver made any attempt to save the deceased nor could he say if the driver wanted to stop the lorry.

The Coroner then called J. J. Pocha, a Parsi, as his witness but he was not in court, when his name was called.

DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

The Coroner then called Vithal Dhondu Shinde as his witness. Witness said he drove lorry No. X 1762 on the day of the incident. He took the first load to the Alexandra Dock at 10-30 a.m. and returned to Hanuman Lane at about noon. While his lorry was being loaded the second time his tyred was punctured. When the lorry began to move some people began to shout "Stop" while some lay themselves prostrate in front of the lorry. Two or three sergeants who were there picked up those who were prostrated. Witness then drove to Kalbadevi Road. As he was driving his lorry, two men came from a bye lane in front of his lorry and asked him to stop. Witness stopped when somebody gave a blow under his left eye and he became unconscious. When he regained consciousness, he found himself in the G. T. Hospital.

The Coroner then put some questons suggested by Mr. Mankar.

Q: How did you stop the car? I applied the brake. The engine was working.

Q: What was the description of the clothes of the two men who came from the bye lane.

A: They put on white clothes.

Mr. Mankar (To the Coroner): The deceased was dressed otherwise.

Mr. Chhatrapati then wanted to cross-examine the witness, but the Coroner did not allow him to do so as he was the Coroner's witness.

Mr. Chhatrapati to witness: There were a large number of police that day near Hanuman Lane?

A: Yes.

Q: They came to help you?

A: How can I say?

Q: How many times the police escorted you? They did not escort me. They were on the road.

Q: When you applied brakes, did the lorry stop?

A: Yes.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned till Thursday morning.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH 1931.

New York, Jan. 5.

Previous closing	10.28
To-day's opening	10.30
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing	10.10
Difference	—.18

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 174

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Previous closing	5.33
To-day's opening	5.38
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing	5.33
Difference	Unchgd

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 5.

Silver ready	14-2-0
Lower	0-5-0
Silver forward	14-1-0
Lower	0-5-0

Market: China sold.

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Bombay market was closed today.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Gramphone Records.

9.20 p.m.—Haji Mia Kamalsha's vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shangai and Japan per S.S. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 7th Inst.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S. S. "Tswinshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday the 7th inst.

New Khadi Bhandar At Girgaon

A Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association will be opened at Ramchandra Mansion Girgaon near Portugese Church tomorrow (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. The opening ceremony will be performed by Prof. D. R. Gharpure.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2.30 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 6.30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 9th instant.

The Clan line steamer "Clan Macbride" arrived at Suez on the morning of 3rd inst. and Steamer "Clan Macbeth" left Suez on the morning of 3rd inst.

The Clan line steamed Clan Macquarrie" left Liverpool on the evening of 2nd inst.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5-30 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

HOSIERY MERCHANTS' GRIEF.

Muslim Merchants trading in piece-goods, hosiery and sundries in several bazars near and adjoining Zakaria Musjid, held a meeting presided over by Haji Mohamedamin Haji Abdullatif Saheb, and resolved to record their sense of irreparable loss sustained by Indian Muslims by the untimely death of Maulana Mahomed Ali

ALL-INDIA WEIGHT LIFTING COMPETITION.

The Seventh Annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition organised by the Baghbazar Gymnasium, Calcutta, will be held by the middle of February 1931. The Competition Standing Committee will bear half the Return Journey Fares (Inter class) of the Competitors of other provinces (even to those who will come from a distance of more than 50 miles from Calcutta). For rules of the competition, please apply with one anna stamp, to Mr. R. B. Neogi, Secretary, Competition Standing Committee of the Baghbazaar Gymnasium, 77, Raja Rajbullav Street, Calcutta.

Volley Ball Tournament.

—:o:—

The annual Volley Ball Tournament for the Gole Cup will commence on Saturday the 10th January 1931. Entries will close on Thursday the 8th January and the fixtures will be drawn on the same day at 6 p.m

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood has organised an indoor games tournament in carrom, draughts, ping-pong, and chess. Members desiring to take part are requested to apply to the secretaries for further particulars.

SJT. KHER OPENS SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

Gandhi Day Celebration At Ghatkopar.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Jan. 5.

To-day being the Ninth Gandhi Day, a procession was taken out in the morning at 8 from the Agra Road. It passed through the main thoroughfares of the town and terminated at the Gandhi Chowk, where a flag salutation ceremony was performed.

Sjt. B. G. Kher performed the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazar yesterday at 8 a.m. It was open to the public on Sunday and Monday, but it is extended to Tuesday (to-morrow) till 6 p.m. The total sale proceeds on Sunday were Rs. 198.

PLEA OF MERCY FOR SHOLAPUR ACCUSED.

Surat Dictator Arrested.

SURAT, January 5.

Sjt. Premchandra Vidyanand Pandya, dictator of the Surat Congress Committee was arrested early this morning while he was still in bed. The arrest is understood to be in connection with the programme issued by him to hold flag salutation on Castle Maidan to celebrate the Gandhi Internment Day this evening.

A meeting of Surat citizens was convened last evening by Babubhai Nagarseth to request the Viceroy to commute the death sentence on 4 Sholapur prisoners.

Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi who also attended the meeting said that the meeting showed that the people had lost confidence in the Government. The Viceroy should therefore accede to the request of the people who still had faith in the Government and thus restore confidence among Indians.—A. P.

Bhatias' Concern For Sholapur Convicts.

—:o:—

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary His Excellency the Viceroy:—"The Bhatia Mitra Mandal, Bombay desire to draw attention to various petitions made by and on behalf of the Sholapur prisoners and are of opinion that it is a fit case for mercy which they request Your Excellency to exercise".

Informal Meeting.

—:o:—

An informal meeting of the Trade Unionists in Bombay was held on Sunday the 4th January 1931 at the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Office, Parel, Bombay to consider the question of holding the next session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the question of Trade Union unity. Persons representing various unions were present. Sjt. Jaywant of Nagpore was voted to the Chair.

As regards the question of unity, the general sense of the meeting was that it was open to "any trade union" to join the T. U. Congress and discuss the question of unity within it; but that it was not possible to discuss the question with the A. I. T. U. Federation which has been organised as a rival body to the A. I. T. U. Congress. After a long discussion the following resolutions were passed:—

1. "This informal meeting of the Trade Unionists in Bombay resolves that the Hon. General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. Congress should be requested to call a meeting of all the Trade Unionists in Bombay to form a Reception Committee for the forthcoming session of the A. I. T. U. Congress to be held in Bombay. 2. Further, this meeting requests the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. to place the proposal to re-organise the Bombay Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress before the meeting referred to in the above resolution.

Accordingly a meeting of all Trade Unions in Bombay will be called shortly at the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Office to form a Reception Committee for the forthcoming session of the A. I. T. U. Congress.

Members of all Trade Unions, including those that have disaffiliated themselves from the Trade Union Congress are requested to attend and to help in making the Trade Union Congress a success by making it a live issue for the workers.

The party thence proceeded to the Kolar Gold fields, and saw the underground and surface works of the Nundydroog Mine Ltd. In Mysore the students inspected the iron works at Bhadravati and the Hydro-Electric power generating machinery at Sina Samudram. The party has landed in Bombay from Nona Goa, Pariun and is visiting labour localities in Bombay and also intends to see the workings of certain Mills.

MEETING ON AZAD MAIDAN

—:o:—

A public meeting will be held at Azad Maidan to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. when Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside. Prominent workers will deliver speeches and the winners of all the three gold charkha competition at Swadeshi Week, will be given prizes by the hand of Mrs. Lilawati Munshi.

Indian Merchants' Chamber's New President.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has been unanimously elected President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1931.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia has been unanimously re-elected Vice-President of the Chamber.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET.

Buyers Holding Buck.

Messrs. Symington and Sinclair's weekly rubber market review dated London 17th December is as under:—

After a steady but rather dull market at the end of last week prices gave way on Monday showing a fall that day of about 5/16d. This fall was brought about by uneasiness regarding the financial position in America. Prices on Wall Street and commodity prices in the American Markets showed considerable weakness on Saturday and in the early dealings on Monday. The Market recovered slightly on Monday afternoon and evening and after opening dull on Tuesday morning became steadier towards the close. The tone at the time of writing is again easier with sellers predominating and buyers holding back. Prices show a nett fall on the week of 16/7d. to 3d. per lb.

The November 'Questionnaire' figures from America, to which we refer below, cannot be considered encouraging but they are about as expected. Reports of reduced tapping programmes by Plantation Companies continue to accumulate and it is possible that this week's fall in price may have to show some of those Companies which are still wavering the necessity for reduction if production is to be brought into line with consumption. Existing stocks are still so heavy that no substantial rise in price looks possible until they are considerably reduced and until it is abundantly clear that a small rise of 1d. or so is not going to bring about a prompt increase in supplies.

There has only been a small demand from the Trade this week and speculative operations have been more in the nature of liquidation than fresh buying. Some commitments for January and January-March have been shifted forward to more distant positions.

The American 'Questionnaire' figures for the month of November came to hand by cable on Monday. We give them below with the figures for November 1929 for comparison:—

	November 1930. tons.
Arrivals	31,765
Consumption	23,420
Consumption per working day	1,021
Stock	189,924
Afloat to U.S.A.	52,632
Consumption Reclaimed	8,816
Ratio reclaimed to Crude	37.5 p.c.
	November 1929. tons.
Arrivals	40,621
Consumption	27,659
Consumption per working day	1,152
Stock	92,219
Afloat to U.S.A.	52,512
Consumption Reclaimed	14,742

Ratio reclaimed to Crude 53.3 p.c.

It will be noticed that the low consumption for November is partly due to holidays as the consumption per working day is only slightly below October and actually better than September which worked out at only 1,011 tons per day. The reduction in Reclaimed Consumption is a satisfactory feature, but the fact that stocks in the U.S.A. are now rather more than double what they were at the same time last year does not encourage the hope that America has any need to enter the Market for her supplies for some time to come.

Owing to holidays, end year inventories etc., the December consumption will probably be low again, but estimates are going round that a considerable improvement may be looked for in January/February/March. The tyre manufacturers are said to be preparing for considerably increased ouputs in the first quarter of the year. It is just possible that should an improved demand for tyres manifest itself in America the tyre manufacturers will be further further buyers of Rubber in order to get a lower average cost.

The American tyre figures for October have been received by cable. Only a slight difference in stocks is shown compared with the figures at end September. Stocks of tyres are 9,681 down while stocks of tubes show an increase of 481,943. The following are the comparative figures for the first ten months of this year and last:—

TYRES:	Production	Deliveries.
10 months 1929	66442984	67007163
10 months 1930	48530693	50606565
Total decrease	17912291	16398598
equal to:—	27.0 p.c.	24.5 p.c.
		Stock.
10 months 1929		12844539
10 months 1930		10456200
Total decrease		2388339
equal to:—		18.6 p.c.
TUBES:		
10 months 1929	65896602	67955182
10 months 1930	49792193	51983680
Total decrease	16104409	15966502
equal to:—	24.4 p.c.	23.5 p.c.
		Stock.
10 months 1929		13655867
10 months 1930		11218104
Total decrease		2437763
equal to:—		17.9 p.c.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 8 7/8 cents, buyers (flat parity 4 3/8d.), being a fall of 4 cent on the week. The Rubber Exchange of New York closing prices yesterday were:—December 8.80 (last week 9.40), January 8.80 (9.40), March 8.90 (9.60), May 9.00 (9.80), July 9.20 (9.90), and September 9.40 (10.10).

PITIABLE LOT OF PEASANTS

PETITION TO C. P. GOVERNOR.

BURHAMPUR (C.P.), Jan. 3.

Mr. A. K. Mahajan Hon. Secretary Kisan Sahayak Sabha, Burhanpur writes in the course of a petition to the Governor of the Central Provinces:—

I the undersigned beg to submit herewith a copy of the petition (in Maharathi) subscribed to by almost all the leading cultivaters and malguzars of our Tahesil, for your Excellency's immediate action as directed by my Committee "The Kisan Sahayak Sabha of Burhanpur Tahesil", Burhanpur.

The petition which bears the signatures, is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, Khandwa which will come to your Excellency in due course.

I desire to bring to your Excellency's particular notice the actual plight of the peasants in my Tahesil. The printed petition is nothing else but truth. Nay! the situation is growing increasingly worse. The rates of cotton etc., are even lower than mentioned in the petition. There is no person who does not feel the pitiable lot of the poor agriculturist.

My Committee therefore urges on your Excellency-in-Council to pay your most considerate and kind attention to this petition and grant full remission of the land revenue, rents and malguzari etc., this year.

My Committee will be glad to wait on your Excellency if so desired.

—:o:—

"WHAT I SHOULD DO IN FUTURE".

Under the auspices of the School Students General Union, Dr. Narhar Shivram alias Tapaswi Babasahib Paranjpe, the well known leader of Berar will deliver a lecture for school students on "what I should do in future" today (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. in the Hall of the Young Men's Hindu Association, opposite China Baug, Girgaon Back Road.

TO LET

An attractive FLAT on the third floor of RAVAL BUILDING, No. 2, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell & Co. with electric lights, fans, etc. and gas arrangements to Vegetarian Hindus on a monthly rent of Rs. 135. Apply OWNER, Third Floor.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1931.

ALL-ASIA ENDEAVOUR

The First All-Asia Educational Conference that was held at Benares in the Christmas week was, as its very name suggests, the first of its kind in India or Asia. It originated in a request made in 1929 by the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations to the World Conference of Educational Associations at Geneva to allow the Federation to hold a regional conference for all Asia. We do not know why a request to the World Conference or its permission was at all necessary. But a request was made and complied with and an All-Asia Conference was decided upon. Considering the obvious difficulties of the organisers, the Conference seems to have been a fair success though it might have been of greater practical value if its scope as also that of the sectional conferences had been intelligently restricted within the limits of time and resources at the disposal of the Conference and if the mere conventional speeches and erudite papers on unpractical subjects had been either eliminated or rigorously cut down. It is said that there were no less than three thousand delegates at the Conference including representatives from nearly all the important countries of Asia. It was naturally difficult to adopt resolutions that would suit the varying conditions of different countries, and the resolutions that were actually passed were more or less of a didactic, thanksgiving character. The Conference, however, provided excellent opportunities to teachers and educationists of different countries to exchange views on various educational problems.

To the teachers from far and near Prof. P. Sheshadri gave in his welcome address a brief review of the present position of Indian education. He pointed out many of the shortcomings and defects of Indian education but did not expose the greatest defect, and the root cause of many other defects, viz., the handicap of foreign subjection. He pointed out the rampant illiteracy of the people but failed to show that it is the policy of indifference of foreign rule more than anything else that is responsible for the illiteracy. He said that according to the Hartog Committee a sum of twenty crores of rupees per year would be required to wipe off illiteracy and that "all the statesmanship of our country will have to rack its brains to find a solution to the vexed problem. Does he seriously suggest that it is due to lack of statesmanship in the country that the requisite sum has not been available so far? He ought to have made it clear as day light that the sum is not now available because Indians are not the masters of their own resources and cannot work out their own educational policies entirely. Instead he only expresses a pious hope to the Conference that "when the time comes round for holding another All-Asian Conference in this country, whenever it may be, you will find India in a much higher stage of political development, her children in real control of her destinies, laying down her own policies and working them in the best interests of her own national greatness and with a prouder record of national achievement than what we can show you to-day."

As a matter of fact some great things of which any country may be proud are being achieved to-day under our eyes, though probably there was little mention of them at the Conference. Even when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, attended the Conference towards its close, almost fresh from jail, the very embodiment of the irony of the Indian situation, Professor Sheshadri welcomed him but did not say precisely why the Pandit was unable to be present earlier and did not otherwise bring out the significance of a man like the Pandit being jailed and of the bearing of such an event on the problems of our national education. But the delegates from abroad, we are sure, had their eyes and ears wide open and must have caught the significance of national volunteers entering the Hindu School grounds, on which the Conference was held, and hoisting two tri-coloured National Flags and singing national songs. Mr. K. H. Wong, an eminent educationist of China and a delegate to the Conference said in the course of his speech: "As I walked through your exhibition I saw Dr. Sun Yat Sen's picture drawn by one of your people. I can tell you that your leader Mr. Gandhi is known to our people as Dr. Sun Yat Sen is known to you. I can assure you that in whatever effort you may do you can always count upon China as a friend." We trust that the cultural contact established by the All-Asia Conference between the various countries of Asia will soon lead to the formation of a League of Asiatic Nations. Such an institution is imperatively necessary to counteract the evil effects of Western Imperialism in the East and also to give full and free scope for the growth of Eastern civilisation.

BEWARE OF BACKSLIDERS

—:o:—

The general body of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, will soon have an opportunity to elect a new Executive Committee. We hope the members of the Chamber will bear in mind the inglorious record of the retiring Committee, in making their choice and elect only such men whose nationalist outlook is no in doubt, who will be immune to blandishments from whatever quarters they come and who will stand by the cause of swadeshi and boycott. We are sure the public will appreciate the warning against backsliders which we are giving to those in whose hands it lies to secure a truly "live" Executive for the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The subterfuges and manoeuvres reported to be going on in certain quarters that have evidently come to regard the direction of the policy of the Chamber as their particular preserve are as anti-national as they are discreditable. Time and again the Executive Committee that will now retire flouted the declared wishes of the general body of the Chamber, tried to rule as an autocratic junta and made ridiculous efforts to progress backward from sturdy nationalism to abject servility to interests that are notorious for exploiting the national movement for selfish ends. This must stop and it is in the power of the general body of the Chamber to stop it by choosing for its Executive Committee only such persons whose desire to re-emphasize the nationalist policy adopted by the Chamber when the boycott movement began, cannot be in doubt.

'CULTURAL ASSOCIATION'

Mr. George Slocombe has sent a brief thoughtfully-worded and timely message to India. He has had permitted to him a "friendly and intimate contact with the Indian people". And, he has noted "the profound changes taking place in the national consciousness of India and in her attitude in some of the greatest problems of her own life as of her relations, present and future, with the British people. Mr. Slocombe believes that "a self-governing India will be not more remote but even nearer than now to the political life of England." He also believes in the hope that the leaders of India will not renounce their cultural association with the English people." The character of Mr. Slocombe's mission in India, his daily work and the daily demands on his time left him, unfortunately, little of the leisure necessary to enable him to envisage the trend of modern cultural currents and cross-currents that influence the daily life of this country. But the few opportunities that he could snatch from his work were, evidently, enough to give him the hope that Indian leaders will not renounce their cultural association with the English people He is, in essentials, right. They will not do so willingly. But friends and workers of the rank of Mr. Slocombe realise that "the moment calls for courage and imagination in England." If these qualities of far-sighted statesmenship could be more evidently, applied to the work-a-day problems in India, Mr. Slocombe's belief and faith would cease to be a mere hope. But British administrators in India have, occasionally, shown perhaps courage but seldom imagination. Thus they have given practically no chance for the "Indian people" to come in vital cultural contact with the "English people". This is not the occasion to describe at length the manner and the ways by which officialdom or say, departmentalism has stood in the way of that contact. It could be easily described And, it has been well-known.

One recent example will, however, suffice. It would be recalled that Sir Frederick Sykes some time ago, on the occasion of his visit to the Bombay Radio Institute expressed a hope, more or, less, similar to the one with which Mr. Slocombe concludes his new years message for the readers of the "Indian Review". He desired that the cultural facilities which the radio offered should be utilised to cement the cultural association between the sections of the people who constitute the city's great community. That was an example of the right kind of courage But the recent communication that has been circulated by the Associated Press about the future of broadcasting in India is indicative of the wrong kind of courage and also of almost complete lack of imagination. Whoever has been responsible for this enterprise has proceeded on the basis that the scheme or schemes outlined in those communications could only be discussed by the Standing Finance Committee and those whose interest is restricted to "service areas", "beams", "kilometres" and "stations." The latest communication has, of course, a touching reference to "Indians and Western Music" which is fondy, believed to be "an interesting feature of the past year's study of the general likes and dislikes of different types of programmes by Indian listeners-in." The "study of the general likes and dislikes" proceeds further. We are told, in all seriousness, that "this means that the people of Bengal soon adjust their ears to musical harmony and are delighted with it." Now note the language. "Other races in the Indian population would," we are told generally, "presumably be not less alert." We do not know whether the "people of Bengal" and "the other races in the Indian population" would appreciate the compliment. But they would, surely, appreciate the logic of these observations when they observe the conclusion in the next sentence. The "study of the general likes and dislikes" of the people of Bengal and "other races in the Indian population" indicates, we are now assured, "that the picking up of European programmes would be well worth doing." Could one want more by way of "study" and the logical conclusion of the "interesting feature of the year? The Associated Press informs us that "considerable discussion" runs at present "in Government of India circles", about the future of broadcasting in India.

There are, we are further informed, two alternatives which "impose themselves—either entirely to scrap or adequately to develop." And, the news agency has favoured us with "proposals" understood to "embody the 'pro' point of view". Why is this other point of view not disclosed? And, why, if one may so ask, is the result of the "study of general likes and dislikes" restricted to "Indians and Western music?" and to the manner in which the people of Bengal "adjust" their ears to musical harmony? Has not the profound "study" yet led to the discovery of the existence of Indian music in which the people of India are primarily interested? Surely, a scheme or schemes costing about 25 lakhs of Indian money has other reasons than the probable and the likely adjustment of "ears to musical harmonies" and "Western Music?" We admit that there is courage in the manner in which these communications have been published and circulated. But it is of a different quality from the one which could be observed for example, in Mr. George Slocombe's message or in the aspiration of Sir Frederick Sykes. And, we defy any sane intelligence to detect in the communications, released through the Associated Press, the slightest touch of imagination. Mr. George Slocombe has now before him the process as well as the qualities which retard the "cultural association" between the Indian and the British people.

INTERVIEW DISALLOWED

MR. G. V. MAVLANKAR'S PROTEST.

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the well known Ahmedabad leader writes:—

During the X'mas vacation I had been to Bombay, one of the objects of my visit being to know from Sardar Vallabhbhai J. Patel the facts of the case alleged against him and to see the legal position of the prosecution. On the morning of 26th December 1930, I went to the Arthur Road Prison at about 9-15 a.m. and sent in my visiting card with an endorsement as under:—

"TO INTERVIEW MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL."

In a few minutes, the card was returned to me with an endorsement as follows:—

"REGRET, CANNOT BE ALLOWED."

This was not signed by any one. I thereupon wrote on a slip of paper the following communication and sent it with the warder, to the official sitting inside:—

"Dear Sir,

It is not clear whether I can get the interview with Mr. Vallabhbhai to-day at 10 or not get it at all. I am specially coming from Ahmedabad and can come over to-day or to-morrow at any appointed time. Hoping to be excused.

Yours Faithfully,
G. V. MAVLANKAR.

26-12-1930.

At the back of the above slip, I got the following reply in blue pencil:—

"NO INTERVIEW WILL BE GRANTED."

It bore the initials of an official, which I am not able to make out; very probably, they are of the Superintendent. The negative therein is doubly underlined.

I then returned to my residence and addressed a letter to the Sardar c/o. The Jailor, Arthur Road Prison, wherein I informed the Sardar about my arrival, and also stated the object of my interview, which was to know the facts of the case and ascertain how far the prosecution was legal, particularly in the light of the recent decisions of the High Court. I wrote this letter in English so that no time need be spent in translating it for the purposes of possible official censorship. I posted it on the 26th December 1930 afternoon at the Grant Road Post Office. Along with this letter, I had also posted 3 other letters at the same post office, which have properly reached their places of destination and replies are received by me in due course. In the letter to the Sardar, I had also mentioned that I was to be in Bombay upto Tuesday evening the 30th of December 1930 at least, and could therefore come at any appointed time on Monday or Tuesday, the 29th or 30th December 1930. I had also stated that, Under-Trial Prisoners had every right to interview their legal advisors and friends, the only restriction being such as can be placed in the light of regulating office work. An Under-Trial Prisoner is not a convict, and, therefore, so far as interviews are concerned, there could be no question of restricting the same. I have not had any reply from the Sardar to that letter. Presumably, the letter is not delivered to him at all.

No comment is necessary on the incident. All that I can say is that the treatment meted out in this case is unfair and not legal. The Superintendent had no right to refuse interviews, nor had he any right to keep back my letter, in case the postal agency performed its function and the letter did reach him.

MOHAMED ALI.

A Tribute To The Departed Patriot.

HIS VALIANT STAND FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

(By M. C. CHAGLA).

India, I will not say only Muslim India, but India of the Indians, has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Mahomed Ali. Apart from my joining in the tribute that the whole country is paying him to-day, I wish to place a more personal and a more intimate wreath on his grave. Although after the Nehru Report our political paths led us in different directions there were too many links that connected us for me ever to lose the respect and admiration I had for him as a towering personality. We were both educated at Oxford—and what is more, I went to the same college, Lincoln, which claims Mahomed Ali as one of its distinguished students.

AN OXFORD MEMORY.

I vividly remember the first day I stepped into my room in college. My "scout"—as the personal servant assigned to every undergraduate is called—asked me if I knew a man in India by the name of Mahomed Ali. I told him that he was mentioning the name of a very great man in India. He looked very pleased: "Well, sir, I served him when I was a little boy." I asked him which was the room he lived in. And I found that he was living in a room next door to the one I was occupying. And I gathered from my scout that as a student Mahomed Ali was very lovable and extremely popular at the college.

He was one of the founders of the Indian Mejlis at Oxford, which was then known as 'Nav-Ratan' as nine Indians combined and co-operated to set it on its legs. It has had a brilliant history. Many men in public life to-day have learnt their first lessons in politics and nationalism in the heated and impassioned debates held on its floor.

"WE SHALL BE UNITED."

The other link is the Muslim League. I will remember the Christmas of 1927 when Mahomed Ali came to Calcutta, where the League was being held, from the Madras Congress, flushed with victory. "The Congress has accepted the Delhi proposals," he exclaimed to us, "now the League must pass a similar resolution so that we shall at last have a Hindu-Muslim Pact in India. At last we shall be united." That was the historic session of the League, when we boycotted the Simon Commission, and for the first time in its history, resolved that Joint Electorates were acceptable to the Mussalmans of India.

SCHISM.

But silently and treacherously Nemesis was dogging our footsteps. Next year Mahomed Ali left for Europe and was not in India when the Nehru Report was on the anvil. It is my firm belief that if he had been here there would not have taken place that complete cleavage that was brought about between a large section of the Mussalmans and the Congress. I know it from an unimpeachable source that when he returned to India he complained bitterly to his supporters that they had carried matters too far. That they had driven him out of the Congress. That they had burnt all his boats and broken down every bridge so that it was impossible for him to cross over to his old fold where alone he could be happy. It was really his loyalty to his friends and colleagues who had unfurled the flag of "rebellion" in his name, but without his authority that forced him into the communal camp.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

It is pleasant to remember that during his last days in England he fought for national unity. It is a strange coincidence in the lives both of Lajpat Rai and Mahomed Ali that they both felt that their days of service were numbered and they devoted their last hours to the establishment of better relations between the two communities. Lajpat Rai was staying with us at Maharaja of Mahmudabad's at Luck now when the Nehru Report was being adopted. The way he fought for peace and settlement, the way he attacked the reactionaries in his own camp, one would not have believed that he was a protagonist of the Mahasabha. Perhaps a kindly Providence endowed him with the gift of knowing that within a short time he would be no more.

STAND FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

The latest reports from England relate that Mahomed Ali was the one man who throughout fought for and stood by the establishment of Joint Electorates. Perhaps, it is in the fitness of things that his last days should be associated with so national a work. And also let us not forget that he preached Joint Electorates long before any political section of the Mussalmans had come to see the national value and utility of that institution.

LESSON HIS LIFE TEACHES.

We have lost a courageous and a stout-hearted fighter. There was nothing namby-pamby about him. On whichever front he fought he believed in giving and receiving stout blows. He had a fiery and

(Continued on page 8.)

"A MARRIAGE TO INDIA."

—:o:—

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CANDID NARRATIVE.

(By KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

The feeling intensity with which the author of "A Marriage to India" describes her mental and, if one could say so, psychological reactions secures for the book its effective force. Mrs. Frieda Hauswirth (Mrs. Sarangadhar Das) writes simply, straightforwardly, of the Indian phenomena she has observed and experienced first-hand. The Vanguard Press, of New York, responsible for the publication, has provided for the student of Indian problems a document that is not less candid than authentic.

DISTINCT BACKGROUND.

As an observer, Mrs. Das claims the distinction of an "intellectual and emotional background" which, she says, "differs, very widely", from that of "the Western girls married to Indians". Most of them were, she proceeds to differentiate, "less, or not at all, interested in India, but simply had been in love with an Indian student." While "some of these girls felt more and more that they were imprisoned by all the drawbacks of India, I began to feel more and more married to India, to her art, her thought, her striving." She was, moreover, a student of "social science and economics". She aspired to offer to India some "constructive gifts from the West, such as knowledge of sanitation, child phychology and educational methods."

CLEAR ANALYSIS.

Soon, she finds herself fighting against "negligence and dirt", against the innumerable social stone walls, raised at one end by the pathetic exclusive airs of the "Anglo-Indians" and at the other by the antique customs of "orthodox Hindu marriage." Her pen-portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, and of Natubhai, the average Hindu host and of his home, where lived the "old spirit of India, lived on its kind thinking, its generous giving, its fundamental tolerance, its humble dignity—no effort whatever to emulate or simulate, or to appear well in Western eyes, yet a ready kindly acceptance of me and my differences", are well drawn. These portraits together with the good-humoured references, for example, to the "endless discussions that bubble up whenever Bengalis meet" or, say, to the midnight battle with the bugs serve to relieve the otherwise uniform melancholy, if not morbidity, of the story.

DISHARMONY OF INTELLECTUALS.

Everywhere in India she became aware of the "strong cleavage and inner disharmony among intellectuals between their ancient philosophic beliefs and present action." Their "intellectual perception and helpfulness", remained, she says significantly, in the abstract. Their pity, "remained asleep in cases of misery under their very eyes". She had the object-lesson in a member of the Assembly who was, she remarks, "the first to introduce a bill for the enfranchisement of women—but his own wife in Cuttack was still in purdah!" Her friend, once an "excited youth" of "nationalistic Bengal" was, after some years, discovered to be without interest "in the life of India of the period, and the few hours of work that occupied him during each day had no other concern except that of money-making." This is, she observes mildly, "one of the interesting problems of modern India." The cleavage and disharmony in the life and thought of the intellectuals in India is not an "interesting problem". It is a grave national obstacle.

VIVID INDICTMENT.

The chapters that will live vividly as a, more or less, irrefutable indictment are the chapters which narrate the day-to-day, drab, disheartening experiences of the aspiring technologist and those which, with almost an uncanny precision, describe the story or rather stories of inter-racial marriages. It is futile to detail these chapters. The tragedy of the specialist, of the technologist, who should really be the guide and friend of the industrialist is too often and too commonly exploited, made subservient, defied and defeated by "financiers" and dividend-hunting parasites to be merely mentioned. But Mrs. Das does not merely mention it. She makes it, for she knows it and has experiences it, an intimate and graphic reality. The stories and the discussions about inter-racial marriages are equally sad. As she can see it, "nothing whatever either physically or psychically, stands in the way of marriage between Aryan Hindus and whites except the fact that the times are not ready."

THE FINAL NOTE.

There are in the book inferences, analysis and judgments of men and things that could be easily disputed. But a document with the candour and authenticity of personal impressions and experiences is, obviously, on a different plane from the average publications. Is there a final note in the volume? If there is, it is to be found in the very first words with which the book opens. "Had I been wise in reading signs, my very first day in Bombay would have", the author starts the sad thought, "prepared and armed me. But I was eager, not wise." If one could so supplement the remark, one should say, if she had been less ambitious, or rather more defi-

(Continued on Page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Trombai Prohibition League.

The people of Trombay have done well to inaugurate an association called "Trombay Island Prohibition League" under the Presidentship of Mrs. S. B. Lukmani. The object of the association is, as is suggested by its name, to bring about complete prohibition in the Island of Trombay "by all peaceful and legitimate methods." It is said that the managing committee intend to arrange lectures and magic lantern shows depicting the evils of drink, house to house visits in villages, and, where necessary, picketing of liquor shops. We are glad to learn that peaceful picketing is not eschewed by the League. Peaceful picketing is an impressive and effective method of persuasion and is thoroughly legitimate. The example of Trombay may well be followed by people elsewhere especially by those who have not yet started any kind of anti-liquor campaign.

Which Is The Menace?

It is difficult for an incompetent jailor to maintain discipline in jails. Seven political prisoners of the District Jail, Allahabad, have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each for alleged breach of prison discipline. The Magistrate is said to have remarked that they had proved their presence to be a menace to jail discipline. But he has, in a way, chosen to prolong that "menace" for a year. It is necessary for the public to look minutely into the facts of the case. It is high time, however, the authorities revised their outlook regarding political prisoners.

Magistrates, Please Note.

The judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Tekchand of the Punjab High Court in what is known as the Gujranwala Political Prisoners' case deserves to be carefully noted by the public, and in particular by Magistrates. It quashed on revision the conviction of certain members of the Gujranwala Congress Committee by the Additional District Magistrate of the place on the charge of being members of an unlawful association. The revision was taken up by the High Court on a reference from the Sessions Judge to whom a revision petition had been presented by a member of the local Bar Association. Overruling the objection urged by the Crown Counsel that "the Sessions Judge was not moved by, on behalf of, or at the instance of the convict", His Lordship observes: "where the Court is satisfied that a serious miscarriage of justice has taken place, it undoubtedly possesses unfettered power to pass such orders as it in its discretion thinks fit to do even though the aggrieved person could have taken the matter to an appellate court and had failed to do so." We hope Bar Associations, the public and the Magistracy will take note of this High Court dictum.

THEFTS AND LOOTING IN BORSAD CONTINUE.

"Lathi Zindabad" Shout Police.

NATIONAL FLAG SNATCHED AWAY FROM BOYS

(From A Correspondent)
BORSAD, Jan. 3.

Swaraj Day was celebrated in the Satyagrahi villages of Borsad Taluka with great enthusiasm and success. The celebrations passed off quite peacefully at Ras, Bochasan, Vasana, Gorel, and other villages.

At Sunav, the Vanars' procession, the womens' procession and the mens' procession were all stopped and attempted to be dispersed, but with no success.

"LATHI ZINDABAD".

The National Flag was snatched away from the Vanars, dust was thrown at the women with a view to disperse them and lathis were freely used on the mens' procession, the police shouting out "Lathi Zindabad". Five from amongst the mens' procession were arrested on the spot. As a result of lathi charge, about 25 persons received injuries and 3 of them had to be removed to Petlad Hospital for immediate treatment. The Vanars were beaten with cane sticks and hunters, and made to disperse.

Out of the five arrested, two were released in the evening and the other three—Jethabhai Muljibhai, Bhikhabhai Mathurbhai and Rambhai Lakhabhai were removed to the police lock-up.

Houses are being broken open and goods removed by the badmashes. Pulse and tobacco crops, ready for harvesting, are cut down by them and taken away.

Volunteers who post themselves at the liquor shop at 10 a.m. are arrested immediately after their arrival, detained till the evening and then let off at 6 p.m. Picketing is thus stopped and liquor shop left unpicketed for the last few days.

JAIL DINNER

Vanar Day was celebrated in Pulaj enthusiastically. A jail dinner was held on the "Prisoners-day" in Palaj in which 100 families of Patidars and 30 families of Barias participated.

The important parts of the pump-engines of Sunav, which were removed by the Government in attachments, have been mostly restored to their owners.

Forfeiture notices have been posted to practically all the landholders of Vahera, a Satyagrani village.

The Thakore of Dahewan, near Ras has purchased some of the confiscated lands. Some "badmashes" are busy letting loose their cattle in the non-confiscated fields and thus destroy the precious crops.

On the 1st instant, Sabaras Day (Salt Day) was celebrated in the Taluka. Packets of "Swaraj-Sabaras" were sold in all the villages of the Taluka and meetings held.

NATIONAL WEEK IN DABHOI.

Various 'Days' To Be Kept.

(From Our Correspondent).
DABHOI, Jan 3.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the local leaders and workers to celebrate National Week from 5th to 11th January in Dabhoi Taluka. "Gandhi Internment Day," "Rantia Day", "Hijratis' Insults Day," "Desh Sevika's Day," "Political Prisoners' Day," "Boycott Day" and the Taluka People's Conference, are the main features of the programme.

Sjt. Thakkarbapa, Dr. Sumant Mehta and others have been invited to address the meetings. The Swadeshi Exhibition will be held from 4th to 10th at Dabhoi and on 11th at Dhuwavi. The Peoples' Conference will be presided over by Dr. Sumant Mehta.

CONTRABAND SALT SOLD IN NADIAD VILLAGES

Reports Of Thefts And Assaults Pour In.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

A message from Nadiad in Kaira District states that several villages recently observed salt day, when contraband salt was sold. Reports of alleged thefts and assaults by unknown persons among peasants, who have migrated from their villages in pursuance of the no-tax campaign continue to be received.—A. P.

ABHYANKAR LOSES WEIGHT.

NAGPUR, January 5.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, an "A" Class prisoner who has been undergoing imprisonment in Seoni Jail is reported to havve lost three lbs. in weight as a result of having one meal a day owing to defective cooking arrangements.—A. P.

DHARSANA SATYAGRAHIS HONOURED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
YEOTMAL, January 5.

District War Council congratulated released satyagrahis Sjt. Saraf and Bhatji who was sent for Dharsana Satyagraha and Sjt. Dhondbhatji of Pusad in a general meeting. Baba Maharaj Pachalegaonker who has come here addressed two public meetings. Volunteers are being sent in batches to different villages for liquor picketing and village propaganda.

Released Satyagrahis Honoured

(From A Correspondent.)
YEOTMAL, Jan. 5.

The District War Council congratulated the released Satyagrahis, Srijut Saraf Bhatji, who was sent to jail in connection with Dharasna satyagraha, and Srijut Dhondbhatji of Pusad, in a general meeting. Baba Maharaj Pachalegaonker, who has come here, addressed two public meetings. The volunteers are sent in batches to different villages for liquor picketing and village propaganda.

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"DEATH OR LIBERTY."

(Continued from page 1.)

died his spirit was alive in the hearts of every patriot. Had a man of his abilities and achievements lived in any other country he would have scaled the heights of fame and renown, but in India such men had to pass their time in jails and Mahomed Ali also had his share of it. Enemies of India's freedom would always try to divide and rule Indians, but they must learn to fight a united battle and win freedom.

MR. MAITRA'S SPEECH.

Mr. J. C. Maitra, the President of the "War Council" said that India could hardly afford to lose a fighter of Mahomed Ali's calibre. He appealed to young India to remember his last words and translate them into action by fighting for independence.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta also joined in the chorus of tributes to Maulana Mahomed Ali.

IMMORTALISED HIMSELF.

Seth Haji Yusuf Sobani recited a verse from the Quran, which said that martyrs never die. He observed that there was nothing to mourn because by laying down his life for his country and his faith Mahomed Ali had immortalised himself. He wished that thousands of Mahomed Alis may be born in India to advance the cause of freedom.

Mr. Tairsee, Mr. I. S. Haji, Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla also spoke.

END FOREIGN DOMINATION.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy was the last speaker. He said that from his early days till the moment of his death Mahomed Ali struggled to liberate India and the Islamic world from the stranglehold of British Imperialism. He asked the Muslims whether they were going only to offer prayers for Mahomed Ali's soul and rest content with that, or whether they were not going to raise a memorial in his honour. He wanted them to leave the meeting with a solemn resolve to complete the unfinished work of Mahomed Ali and to put an end to foreign domination, as that was, in his opinion, the only fitting memorial they could raise to perpetuate his memory.

The meeting concluded with mass prayers.

KHILAFAT HOUSE "BESEIGED"

—:o:—

Prominent Citizens Offer Condolences To Big Brother's Son.

The Khilafat House was literally besieged on Monday by hundreds of visitors who came to convey their condolences to Maulana Mohamed Irfan, the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee and Mr. Abid Ali, the younger son of Mr. Shaukat Ali.

Among those who called on them in the early hours of the day were the Afghan Consul, Messers. K. M. Munshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sirdar Suleiman Kasum Mitha, A. M. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy and others.

MEETING AT PAREL.

A largely attended public meeting was held at the Gandhi Maidan at Parel on Monday evening to celebrate the Gandhi Day, Mr. Kantilal Parekh the vice-president of the "War Council" presiding.

At the outset a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of Maulana Mohamed Ali in London and conveying condolences to the bereaved family was passed.

Mr. Kantilal Parekh addressing the meeting exhorted the audience to follow in the footsteps of Gandhiji.

Mr. Thakkar editor of the "Congress Bulletin" also addressed the meeting. A posse of policemen waited near the meeting place but they did not interfere with the proceedings.

MR. PATEL'S HEALTH DELICATE.

—:o:—

"Getting Weaker." *And Weaker."*

WILL GOVERNMENT RELEASE HIM?

(From a Correspondent).
COIMBATORE, Jan. 5.

Mr. V. J. Patel's health is very delicate. It is high time he was released at once. He is getting weaker and weaker as days pass on. His various complaints due to hernia, piles and chronic constipation and high blood pressure still continue.

In view of his various complaints it would be well for the Government to release Mr. Patel forthwith to enable him to consult expert foreign doctors.

Five volunteers were arrested yesterday for picketing foreign cloth shops.

Aligarh Students On Economic Tour.

(From a Correspondent).
ALIGARH, Jan. 3.

To visit various places of Economic interest in the Southern India, a party of eight M. A. students of Economics under the supervision and guidance of Mr. Majiduddin Ahmad of Economics Department started from Aligarh on the 18th ulto. In two days' stay at Madras the party visited various Tanneries and Mills and studied the labour condition.

Congress Volunteers Released.

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DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Congress volunteers taken into custody last evening at the local Congress office were released later on.—A. P.

MEMON MERCHANTS' SORROW.

The Memon Merchants' Association passed a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the news of the untimely death of Moulana Mohammedali, a staunch worker in the cause of freedom and a Martyr in the cause of Islam.

The Association resolved to close their business on Tuesday (to-day) and observe it as a Mahammedally Day.

Goat Sellers Honour Mahomed Ali.

The Bandra Goat Merchants' Association has declared a hartal, and no meat will be sold to-day, in honour of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali.

There will be a Fatcha Khwani at night at 9 o'clock at the Baqu Qassab Mosque.

The Bandra Goat Merchants' Association has declared a hartal, of meat sellers for Tuesday in honour of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali. In the night at 9 o'clock there will be Fateha Khwani at the Baqr Qassab Mosque.

JAMIATS' CALL TO MUSLIMS

DELHI, Jan. 5.

The Secretary, Jamiatululamai-hind, writes:—

The news of the sad demise of Mohtaramul Haj Mohammadali i. a most sorrowful event. May God grant him mercy and salvation. I appeal to all Muslims especially Madaris Islamia and Imams' Masajid for Quran Khwani and Easal Savab on Friday the 9th January throughout India and for prayers after Juma in all Mosques.

—:o:—

TO "INDIAN MUSLIM AND WORLD MUSLIM"

"An Irreparable Loss."

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD CITY, Jan. 5.

At a meeting held by teachers and students of the Madarsa Mohammadia Immadia, Allahabad under the presidentship of Maulana Wailayet Husain, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "The untimely death of Maulana Mohammad Ali is an irreparable national loss to the Indian Muslim in particular and to the Muslim world in general. Teachers and Students of Madarsa Mohammadia Imdadid, Allahabad, are deeply crived at his sad demise madia Imdadid, Allahabad are deeply grieved at the sad demise and express their sincere grief to his berieved family."

—:o:—

HARTAL AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, January 5.

A partial hartal has been observed here to-day in memory of Maulana Mahomed Ali.

MAULANA AND MAHATMA DAY IN DELHI.

24 Hours Charka Spinning.

MAHATMA'S SECRETARY ACQUITTED IN BOMB CHARGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, January 5.

News of the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali spread quickly in the city and from early morning constant enquiries were made at the office of the Associated Press regarding the truth of the statement. Hand-bills and posters announcing the death of the Maulana, its ex-president were distributed, in the city by Congress while the Jama Milia (Moslem National University) closed for the day as a mark of respect. A motion for adjournment of the next meeting of the Municipality was given.

The eighth monthly day of the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi is being observed to-day in Delhi. Charkha Sangh is having Akhand Charkha (24 hours' Charkha Spinning) to-day. Khaddar was hawked in the morning and a procession and meeting have been announced for the evening.

Mohanlal the younger brother of Peareylal and Secretary of Mahatma Gandhi who was arrested plosion at the Railway Station in connection with the bomb exwas released yesterday as the police had no case against him.

37 volunteers who were arrested as a sequel to the raid on Congress Office on Saturday night were released the same night.

Seven volunteers were arrested while picketing liquor shops last evening. It is stated, the volunteers were engaged to prevent liquor being transported to New Delhi in carts when the owner requisitioned police help which resulted in the arrest of the volunteers. The liquor, however, was brought back to the godowns under police escort.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN CITY

(Continued from Page 1).

Gugaum Road. A hooligan held up a car in which a Parsi lady was travelling. He held the driver by his collar and told him not to proceed further The lady screamed with fear and some Paris came out of the Fire Temple nearby and surrounded the car with a view to protect it from the attentions of the mischief-makers. Ultimately the driver started the car and speeded it through Princess Street.

TRAM SERVICE SUSPENDED

The tram service to and fro from Kalbadevi, Grant Road, Tardeo and Byculla had to be suspended at about 10 a.m. At the corner of Grant Road motor cars were held up and the inmates forced to walk on foot. These scenes also occurred under the very nose of the police near the Esplanade Police Station, but the police gave a wide berth to hooligans and did not interfere with their activities.

POLICE CHARGE WITH LATHIS

Occasional hooliganism by the riff-raff element in the city continued right in the night. At 8-30 p.m. the police had to disperse the crowd at Play House Corner with lathi charges injuring about 35 persons. Out of the injured persons 12 were treated by the Free Emergency Hospital 6 of whom had to be detained in the Hospital. The Congress Free Hospital treated about 21 injured persons. 4 of whom had to be detained as indoor patients.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL

Lathi charge on 5-1-1931 at New Churni Road Patients treated upto 9 p.m.

INJURIES.

(1) Head. Open requiring stitches 3, Closed 1, (2) Back and Flanks 1, (3) Abdomen 1, (4) Extremities 13, (5) Fall 1 and (6) Burn 1.

Number of patients detained in the Hispital 4.

Number of patients allowed to go home at request 17.

Among these 20, one is the driver of the ambulance car. He is hurt on the head by the glass of the ambulance car which was broken to pieces by a lathi blow. The police has directly attached the ambulance car.

A lady while trying to escape the assault got her feet burnt as she tried to jump over the street fire. She was panic stricken.

RESOLUTION FOR PATEL'S RELEASE.

—:o:—

Coimbatore Members' Efforts.

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The City Police are investigating another case of alleged theft of 440 feet of copper telegraph wires between Vyasarpadi and Washermanpet on Saturday last. Loss was noticed when communication was dislocated.

In the forthcoming meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, Dewan Bahadur Rathnasabapathi Mudaliar, member of Coimbatore has given notice of a resolution recommending release of Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-President of the Assembly forthwith in view of the present condition of his health.—A. P.

MR. SHRIPAD KRISHNA KOLHATKAR IMPROVING.

(From A Correspondent.)
KHAMGAON, Jan. 3.

Tatyasaheb Kolhatkar's health is day by day slowly but steadily improving. Doctors attending him are of opinion that his condition is not now so serious as to cause any anxiety to his friends.

STOP PRESS

UNIVERSAL TRIBUTES TO MAHOMED ALI.

Lord Sankey's Bedside Experiences.

LONDON, January 5.

Warm tributes to Mr. Mahomed Ali were paid by the members of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee in response to Lord Sankey's suggestion for motion of condolence. All praised his supreme disregard of his physical sufferings in face of duty. Lord Sankey declared that at Mr. Mahomed Ali's request he visited the latter at his deathbed. He was in a state of great weakness and weariness, but he did not think of himself. His hopes wishes and ambitions were first and last, at the time, for India.

Sir M. Shafi extolled the patriotism and enthusiasm which induced the suffering Mahomed Ali to undertake a long journey for the sake of his country's cause.

Sir T. B. Sapru declared that they had travelled together from India. It was a matter of pain and anxiety that he should have taken the daring step of crossing seas, but he was sustained throughout by the hope and belief that at a supreme juncture in Indian history his duty required him to plead the cause of his motherland.

The Maharaja of Bikaner said as a personal friend he knew how much there was that was lovable in his personality and character.

THE MAN WHO JAILED HIM.

Lord Reading paid a tribute to the great strength with which Mr. Mahomed Ali gave expressions to his convictions in India "which occasionally caused us trouble," but they were filled with admiration at his courage in the circumstances in coming to London. He, at any rate had the consolation of dying in the struggle for the great cause in which he had implicit faith."

Lord Peel deeply admired the courage which transcended physical disabilities and brought Mr. Mahomed Ali to London to take a manful part in the Conference.

Prayers are being said at Paddington Town Hall at 6 p. m. to-day.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Mahomed Ali, a reception which Mrs. Subbaroyan and Begum Shah Nawaz were to have given at Chesterfield Gardens Club this afternoon was cancelled. The Hyderabad Delegation's reception to-morrow also has been cancelled owing to the death of Mr. Mahomed Ali and the Court mourning. Reuter.

BURNLY WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Burnly weavers carried out their threat this morning. Nine mills and 3,500 operatives are idle.—Reuter.

Tripoli.—Captain Barnard was brought down by blinding sandstorm. Aeroplane sank to its axles in boggy ground. Airmen were brulsed and shaken. They are making progress at hospital and will shortly proceed to Cairo by steamer. They will probably abandon flight.

RAMAN AT MUNICH.

Munich.—Sir C. V. Raman lectured here on his latest research work and thereafter left for Glasgow via Paris.—Reuter.

INSPECTOR PATIL NARRATES CHIRNER INCIDENTS.

"I Didn't Fire A Single Round."

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER PROTECTED HIM.

When hearing was resumed in the Chirner Firing Case on Monday before Mr. R. R. Sonalker at Panvel Mr. R. K. Patil, the Police Inspector of Panvel, was examined. Mr. Patil appeared before the court in a khaki uniform and was given a chair to sit.

Replying to the Public Prosecutor Mr. A. V. Chitre, Mr. Patil deposed that knowing that Satyagraha would be practised he called Messrs. Vedak and Gupte and inquired from them where it would be done but they did not disclose the exact place. The same day he got the report from the Talati of Chirner.

MAMLATDAR'S ORDERS.

The Mamlatdar had entered a note on the report that the witness should go to the place with a big police party. When the party reached Chirner large crowds of people were going to the jungle. The witness and the police entered the jungle while the Mamlatdar, his orderly and Tavte, the Forest Round Guard waited at the foot of the hill under a mango tree. The witness arrested seven persons while cutting trees and sent them down.

"I WAS PERSPIRING."

While returning from the hill as he felt ehxausted and was perspiring he took out his belt and revolver and handed it over to his orderly Shantaram. While at the top he removed the handcuffs from the hands of arrested persons as the Mamlatdar asked him to do so.

Proceeding witness stated that when he came down near the brook he found that some people had made a cordon in order to allow the people to go away. While the witness was passing he was hit on his head. He got blows on his back and hand also. In the meanwhile a Congress volunteer by name Thorwe embraced the witness. The witness and the volunteer both hid under a bush behind the bunyan tree. In a short while fire was opened. After the firing some persons made at the witness with a view to beat him. Volunteer Thor we requested them to leave him (the witness) alone and the assailants complied with his request.

UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ASSAILANTS.

Mr. Patil expressed inability to identify the assailants. He stated that Meghnath was sitting near a bush.

Mr. Patil's report regarding the loss of his revolver and belt and the report of Mr. Bedekar's speech were filed as exhibits.

DIDN'T FIRE A SINGLE ROUND.

Replying to questions of the Public Prosecutor after the recess, Mr. Patil said that he did not fire a revolver or rifle round nor did he order firing.

Questioned by Mr. Phadke witness stated that he made a statement before the Superintendent of Police before Mr. Baldwin, the D. S. P. of Thana and before Mr. Raje.

He further stated that he made a statement before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on October 30 or thereabout. Pleaders were present on the occasion. He did not know if any "Times of India" correspondent was present on the occasion.

Replying to court Mr. Patil stated that Satyagraha was to be practised at seven places, but the police went to Chirner as there it was to be on a bigger scale.

Two more police constables were examined as prosecution witnesses and further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday.

210 PERSONS BEFORE HIGH COURT.

67 Cases Under Criminal Law Amendment Act.

MR. NARIMAN ALSO IN THE LIST.

67 cases involving 210 persons have been forwarded to the High Court for review in pursuance to the circular issued by the High Court as a result of the judgment in Mr. Nagindas Master's case. These will be examined by the High Court to see if there is a failure to comply with the principles laid down by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy in several recent cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act section 17 (being members of unlawful associations, and assisting their operations.

25 cases out of these are from Bombay city, in which 85 persons are involved including Mr. K. F. Nariman.

The remaining cases affecting 125 persons are from Kaira, Ahmedabad, Surat, Thana and Bijapur Districts.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy have issued a rule on the Government Pleader to show cause why the convictions in these cases should not be set aside.

The Bombay cases have been fixed for hearing on Monday next, while those from the moffussil will be taken after a fortnight.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS.

The High Court re-opened on Monday after the Christmas holidays. There was a full complement of 11 judges who took their seats on the Bench.

On the original side were Justices Kemp, Mirza, Blackwell, Wadia and Rangnekar, the last named taking chamber matters.

On the Appellate Side the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy were busy with criminal work from the moffussil. The civil appeals were heard by two courts, Justices Madgaoker and Patker in one, and Justices Baker and Broomfield in the other.

RACING REFLECTIONS.

Are Bombay Horses Coughing?

(BY "PILOT".)

Backers shouted several winners home last Saturday and were able to recoup a part of the losses of the year just concluded. These occasional good days, however, hardly compensate for the lean times that the majority of punters experience in the course of a season.

No winner was more popularly acclaimed than BOMBARD. True, it was but a small prize that he won, but his gameness and the several luckless efforts he has made to score has won him a host of admirers. The chestnut's promotion has long been expected and he must continue to do well n a higher classification.

ACUMEN'S failure in the King Emperor's Cup has been compensated for by his success in the Carmichael Cup. Mr. Rosenthal's great horse had to pull out the last ounce of his stamina to stay the challenge of the unfortunate WELCOME GIFT whose turn must come before long.

The coughing epidemic which has so upset calculations in Calcutta this season would seem to have spread to Bombay. Anyway, for the strange and erratic performances of several horses racing on this side, excuses are being found that they have all had a cough. Horses who "break the clock" a couple of days previous to a race, leave their gallops on the track and race in listless fashion when greatly expected. Unfortunately for backers, they only learn of the indisposition of the fancied candidate after the race is lost and won. It was ever so with racing—making excuses for the beaten favourite.

We note that some enquiries were instituted into the running of some horses after the meeting last Saturday. We await the findings of the Stewards before offering any comment, but it does appear strange that there should be a ready apologist in a local sporting correspondent who is always ready with excuses for horses whose comparative running forms the subject of an enquiry. In legal parlance this would amount to "contempt of court" but this previous uncalled-for gratuitous, whitewashing is apparently not considered prejudicial to the deliberations of the Stewards, who have the necessary knowledge of racing to come to their own conclusions.

Shinlar was such an easy winner in the Bellasis Plate that further successes are in store for him. He carried the familiar "crimson and black" jacket of Mr. A. Khairaz who owns the pony in partnership with another good sportsman in Mr. J. N. De Souza. Purity scored for Mr. Khairaz at the earlier meeting so that it was a profitable week for this young owner who has owned several useful horses in the past.

Brace and Walker each had a winning ride last Saturday and this pair who formerly rode for the same stable are now at the top in the Jockeys' championship.

It is pleasing to see George Bell back in the limelight again. He is having success with a small string of horses and deserves credit for getting the once wayward KISHORE into such fine fettle.

RECENT TRANSFERS OF HORSES.

From Class II to Class I.
SOME BRIDGE.
ST. AMOUR.
From Class III to Class II.
BOMBARD.
SCINDIA.
From Class II to Class III.
LOWBORN.
QUICK TOY.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

At the Washington Conference, Japan entered into a number of agreements with the chief Western powers designed to maintain peace in the Pacific. By the treaty for the limitation of naval armament, Great Britain and the United States agreed to limit the number of their capital ships to fifteen each, while Japan agreed to limit its capital ships to nine. The same treaty also provided that these three powers should neither strengthen their fortifications or naval bases, nor build new ones in the Pacific east of 110 degrees east longitude. Under the Four-Power Pact, these powers and France agreed to respect each other's insular possessions in the Pacific, to refer any controversies arising therefrom to a conference of the four powers for adjustment, and to communicate fully with one another in order to arrive at an understanding regarding measures to be adopted should aggressive action by any one power threaten the existing status of their respective insular holdings. Furthermore, the Nine Power Treaty pledged the chief Pacific powers to respect the sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity of China, and to communicate with each other whenever a situation should arise which in the opinion of any one of them involved the stipulations of the treaty. These various agreements have materially lessened the tension formerly existing in the Pacific area; and they are now implemented by the Pact of Paris, which is effective for all the Pacific States. It has frequently been suggested that the treaty structure of the Pacific would be further improved by extending the Four Power Pact to include in its scope not merely the islands of the Pacific but also all countries of this region, especially China.

The Geneva Naval Conference of 1927 failed in its attempt to extend the principle of limitation to the auxiliary ships of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. In the five years that had elapsed since the Washington Conference, however, a significant change had occurred in the position occupied by Japan. Mr. Arnold Toynbee has well expressed the new role assumed by Japan at Geneva, and the reasons underlying it:

"During the Washington Conference of 1921-2 Japan appears definitely to have abandoned as impracticable those dreams of sole supremacy in the Far East and the Pacific in which she had indulged on certain occasions since August 1914; her renunciation was signified in her acceptance of the 5-5-3 ratio for capital ships; and she did not allow herself to be deflected from her new course by her resentment at the exclusion clause in the United States Immigration (Restriction) Act of 1924. Indeed, during the next few years she studiously conducted her policy in the Pacific along lines which were calculated to keep the political tension low; and in 1927 the fruits of this policy became apparent in the contrast between her position at the Three-Power Naval Conference of that year and her position at the Washington Conference of 1921-2. Whereas, at Washington, Japan had been the focus of suspicious and conflicts which had required for their removal the joint efforts of Great Britain and the United States, at Geneva five years later the roles were reversed; for this time it was the turn of Japan, as the most reasonable and the most detached of the three parties, to show her good-will and employ her good offices in attempting to bridge the differences which now appeared between the two English-speaking Powers. It may be added that, in pursuing this sober policy, Japan was considering her own national interests as well as serving the general cause of peace; for it became apparent, both before and during the Three-Power Conference, that the role of a Great Naval Power, even on the 5-5-3 ratio, was imposing upon Japan a financial burden which she would find it difficult to bear in perpetuity."

The London Naval Conference of 1930 succeeded, where the Geneva Conference had failed, in extending the principle of limitation to the auxiliary ships of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. The significance of this achievement, in the case of Japan, lay not only in the indication it afforded of Japan's willingness to further limit its naval armaments. Even more important was the additional light shed on the struggle that has long been waged between the civilian and military branches of the Japanese government for the determination of its foreign policies. The bone of contention, in this instance, has been the Reed-Matsudaira compromise agreement on cruiser ratios, in the acceptance of which the members of the Naval General Staff claimed that the Cabinet had not duly consulted them. Admiral Kato, Chief of the Naval Staff, memorialized the Emperor on the subject on April 2, and eventually resigned his position on June 11. The unyielding attitude of the opposing Admirals at length forced the Cabinet to consult the Supreme Military Council as to the adequacy of the treaty in regard to national defence. The report of this body was submitted at a formal meeting held July 23. It declared:

"The strength allotted to Japan by the London treaty is defective in so far as the national defense is concerned. The treaty being only for the short term of five years, we are not without measures to make up the defect, but only in an imperfect way."

Despite the adverse nature of this report, the Cabinet submitted the treaty to the Privy Council for ratification on July 31. For a time it seemed probable that even if the action of the Council were favorable, it would be accompanied by a rider censuring the government, and thereby seriously endangering the latter's position. Late in September, however, unconditional ratification by the Privy Council became a certainty. The final report of that body to the Emperor, unreservedly recommending the acceptance of the treaty, was made on October 1, 1930, and the Emperor's seal was affixed to the document on October 2, completing Japanese ratification.

The forces upon which the Minseito Cabinet relied in its struggle to secure acceptance of the treaty are indicative of the present liberal trend in Japanese politics. The Cabinet was buttressed by its strong majority in the lower house of the Diet, and by the support of the press and the public, which were almost unanimously in favour of the treaty. The ranks of the opposition were split, both Admiral Takarabe and Admiral Taniguchi, among others, coming forward to support the government—a rare occurrence in Japan. In addition, the Cabinet was upheld by such men as Count Makino, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Prince Saionji, the last surviving Genro (Elder Statesman). Such factors make of this the most significant victory of the civilian forces in the Japanese government within recent years, and a striking indication that the influence upon the conduct of foreign relations formerly exerted by the military branches is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

CONCLUSION.

There is every indication that the policy of moderation which Japan has pursued in the conduct of its foreign relations with but slight exceptions for nearly a decade is solidly established. This policy has become strongly fixed in the government circles of Japan, and is more generally supported among Japanese statesmen than ever before. Japan's relations with foreign countries are at present on a sound basis of amity and respect, with few vexing questions uppermost, and none of immediately critical import. The touchstone of Japanese foreign policy is China, where unsettled conditions are a constant threat to Japan's vital commercial interests. The contending Chinese armies in Shantung province have recently faced Baron Shidehara with the problem of protecting Japanese life and property which Baron Tanaka met in 1928 by the dispatch of a defense force to Tsinan. In this situation, the present Japanese government has adopted a policy of absolute neutrality and non-interference. It has sought guarantees of safety to Japanese residents from the Chinese generals, and made arrangements for evacuating Japanese nationals from the Tsinan area in case of necessity. Under these conditions, Tsinan twice changed hands during the summer of 1930 without the slightest loss of life or destruction of property.

The re-orientation of Japanese foreign policy has been rooted in economic necessity, which is more pressing at the present moment than ever before. Japan, too, is feeling the effects of the world-wide economic depression. Unemployment in Japan is steadily mounting toward the one million mark. The biggest purchaser of Japanese goods is the United States, the next is China, and the third is India. These three together buy 70 per cent of all Japanese exports. The economic depression in the United States has greatly reduced its imports of Japanese silk. Continuous civil warfare and the depreciation of silver have so reduced China's purchasing power that Japanese exports to China have greatly declined. And lately India, has dealt a severe blow to Japan's textile industry by raising its tariffs on Japanese cotton piecegoods, despite vigorous protests from Japan. In its search for markets, the question of tariffs is becoming increasingly important to Japan, which is, however, itself a high-tariff country. In his address to the Diet on January 21, 1930, Baron Shidehara mentioned this tariff problem, and outlined as follows the economic policy which he felt that Japan should pursue:

"I would add a few words regarding the general trend of economic relations among the nations. In the days immediately following the Great War, various countries sought to heal the economic wounds sustained by them through the war, by stimulating the growth of their domestic industries; on the one hand, and on the other, by rearing high their tariff walls so as to prevent the import of foreign goods. If all nations were to adopt such a policy, no foreign markets would be open to their products and there would soon ensue a general overproduction and a universal economic depression. In the face of such deplorable conditions, which have actually manifested themselves, nations have effected tariff agreements, mutually reducing the rates on particular items of import. Treaties have also been concluded, or are in contemplation, under the auspices of the League of Nations, with the object of removing various impediments to international trade. In certain important industries, systems of cartel, both national and international have also been devised in order to protect those industries from ruin.

"In view of such tendencies, Japan should pursue no policy of economic exclusivism, but should put forth her best efforts in the development of her trade with all nations on the basis of a reciprocal promotion of interests. Without the expansion of foreign trade, there is no possibility of her international balance sheet being improved, nor can we expect to succeed in solving the problem of population and subsistence. The question of how to develop our trade has thus become one of supreme importance. In so far as it belongs to the functions of diplomacy, it should be the primary duty of the Government to secure for its nationals free and equal opportunities in the international field of trade and investment and to accord them the necessary protection and assistance. It is partly in the pursuance of this policy that we have been endeavouring to conclude commercial arrangements with countries with which we have hitherto had no treaty relations.....?"

BALDWIN'S HOPE AND FAITH.

—:o:—

Rise And Set With The Sun.

LONDON, Decr. 12.

An old man's pleasantest meal is his first, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister and Lord Rector of Glasgow University, declared to-day at the last breakfast at the school's old building.

FORLORN BY NIGHTFALL.

"I always enjoy my breakfast. I think it is the pleasantest meal of the day. I am getting to be an old man now, but I still come down to breakfast every morning full of great hope, faith and cheer. By lunch time I have lost a great deal of it, and by evening I have nearly given up all hope for this world and the next.

"Some people are awakened at 11 o'clock, begin to take notice at lunch time and are brightest at dinner, but never want to go to bed. I have no sympathy with such people."

TREASURE IN URU.

—:o:—

New Tut-Aukh-Amen Find.

—:o:—

CAIRO, Dec. 13.

Some amazing and romantic discoveries have been recorded by the Egyptian Exploration Society's expedition to Tel El Amarna.

In the yard of a tiny house, Arab workmen came upon a small jar, and out of it they shook gold ingot after ingot. Silver pieces, rings and cups followed. Finally a silver figure of a Hittite god tumbled out, as if he had been guardian of the treasure.

A painted limestone head was found later. This is believed to be all that is left of a figure of Ankhsen Pa Aten, the beautiful wife of Tut-Ankh-Amen.

"Trade Wind" Forced To Descend.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

New York.—An accident to the sextant and a change of wind caused the "Trade Wind" to make for Hampton Roads after 15 hours' flying. The flight will be resumed to-morrow.—Reuter.

Six Weeks' Court Mourning.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 4.

There will be six weeks' court mourning for the Princess Royal, consisting of four weeks' full mourning and two weeks' half mourning.—Reuter.

TWO SOLDIERS' EXPLOITS.

'Alleged Robbery At Pistol Point.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5.

Some sensation was created at Lucknow Junction Station late on Saturday night by two British soldiers in uniform. It is alleged that the soldiers refreshed themselves at the Second Class Refreshment Room and then robbed the bill clerk at the point of a loaded revolver. After their exit from the refreshment room they were chased by two bearers who it is stated were fired at on the main platform but fortunately there were no casualties. The police were promptly at the spot but they missed the miscreants. Later two soldiers were arrested by Sub-Inspector Narayan Singh of the City Police near Messrs. Valerios at Hazaratganj. It is stated he recovered two revolvers from their persons. It is further alleged that the soldiers are deserters from their regiment stationed at Allahabbad.—A. P.

HINDENBURG DECLINES INTERNATIONAL AIR HONOUR.

—:o:—

Still A "War Criminal."

GERMANY NOT GRANTED AIR EQUALITY.

BERLIN, Decr. 13.

President von Hindenburg has declined an invitation to become one of the honorary presidents of the International Air Traffic Security Conference in Paris, it was announced to-night.

No official reason was given, but the Nationalist Press suggests that the refusal is either due to the fact that Germany is not yet granted full air equality or that the name of the Reich President is still on the list of War criminals.

Official circles refuse to confirm which reason is correct.

NEW FACTOR IN EASTERN POLITICS.

—:o:—

Radio In Arabia.

NET WORK OF WIRELESS STATIONS.

JEDDAH, Decr. 15.

The Nejd and Hedjaz territories have been connected by wireless, and the holy city of Mecca will soon be able to dominate Arabia by radio, thus inserting a new factor in eastern politics.

AT MECCA AND RIYADH.

A contract has been placed for two silk kilowatt stations at Mecca and Riyadh, the eastern capital, and also ten half kilowatt stations are to be spread across the peninsula between the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

There will also be four mobile installations and trucks. The system is expected to be completed within a year. In the meantime, wireless schools have opened here. Some of the students are to visit England to complete their studies.

SOVIET AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS.

—:o:—

Borah's Warning to "Wreckers"

WASHINGTON, Decr. 12.

A Government dole for the jobless is seen as inevitable by Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, unless the "wreckers" of Soviet-American trade relations desist from their efforts.

DANGERS OF RETALIATION.

Everything possible is being done to prevent Russia from selling goods to America, he said, and if Russia retaliates by purchasing goods elsewhere, the trade depression here will increase and the army of jobless will grow to such proportions that the Government will be compelled to come to the rescue.

Russia buys five times as much here as the United States buys in Russia, according to Senator Borah, and the latest Treasury regulations governing imports were designed to ruin Soviet trade with this country.

RAINFALLS IN INDIA

POONA, Jan. 5.

The western disturbance has given a few falls of rain or snow in Kashmir and is passing away.

North-east monsoon has caused local rain in Coromandel Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Sonamarg quarter of an inch; Pamban, and Cuddalore one and a half each and Negapatam a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Kashmir and extension in South Madras.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intesity at its origin about one thousand and eight hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at ten hours nineteen minutes, Indian Standard Time on Sunday January 4.

PLANNING ENGLAND

—:o:—

Mr. Greenwood's Hope Of Bill Next Session

CONTROLLING FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, speaking at Colne in mail week, said he believed the Slum Clearance Act was a substantial piece of legislation and had very valuable possibilities in it if used properly by local authorities. If those authorities did not do their duty, then there were strong default powers in the Act which would enable him to do it for them.

"It has been suggested several times within the last year," he added, "that the State itself ought directly to undertake the problem of housing. The answer to that is that either you believe in local government or you do not. I believe it is though local government in the next ten years that we are going to make very large progress towards Socialism. I am all for local government, and housing is one of the powers that has been given to local authorities On the other hand, I am quite satisfied that to attempt to direct a big national housing programme from London would lead to disaster."

"ENGLAND IN A MESS"

There was a need for organisation and rationalisation in regard to the whole problem of housing and building. England was in the mess that it was to-day because nobody ever planned it and nobody was seriously planning it to-day. They saw in London new lines of buildings just railing farther and farther into the country without any forethough of proper plan, and making England uglier and uglier. It was too unscientific, and his next job was that of planning and of looking at the land of England to get powers for local authoirties to enable them to contron future developments on scientific and proper lines. Unless they did that now, when there was tremendous development of road and motor transport going on, they were going to get England thoroughly disorganised and not developed on proper lines at all.

He was hoping to get a planning bill through in the next session. It was a very complicated business, but it was necessary as a general background to housing provision, and in order to see that in future they did not go on building houses in areas that ought to be kept open spaces or for the building of factories. Housing bills, were not too easy to get through the House of Commons, because of vested interests which did their best to impede progress. In some slum-clearance areas the owners of the property would receive what the land was sworth that the houses stood on and nothing for the building at all. There were people who complained that that was not fair, and attempts were made to secure higher compensation for the slum landlord, but he had always used this illustration: "If a butcher tries to sell bad meat, the sanitary inspector sees him, that meat is condemned, and the butcher is not paid for it. I see no more sense in paying a landlord for a rotten house than in paying a butcher for rotten meat."

'LIBERTY' EDITOR'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Justice Mr. Cuming dismissed an appeal of Sjt. Brojendranath Gupta, Editor, and Sjt. Jugalkishore Dhar, Printer and Publisher of the "Liberty", who were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and fined Rs. 1,000 each under section 4 of the Ordinance No. 4 of 1930. The offence related to the publication in these papers of an appeal by Mrs. C. R. Das, asking students to concentrate on 'peaceful picketing' in front of the Presidency College Calcutta.

Amy Johnson Forced To Land

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Warsaw.—Amy Johnson was forced to land sixty miles north of here. She was not hurt, but the under-carriage of her plane was smashed.—Reuter.

BABU GENU DAY IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

Babu Genu Day was observed here yesterday. A large procession was held including over 500 women and a cartoon showing how he was run over by a motor lorry laden with foreign cloth.

At a public meeting attended by 5000 people the audience was urged to emulate Babu Genu in the service of the Motherland.—A. P.

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Long Life To "Kesari" And "Maiwatha."

POONA, January 5.

At a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Poona held last night in Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Hanmanthram Ramanath, President, City Municipality, a resolution congratulating and wishing long life to the Kesari and Maratha on the day of their Golden Jubilee was unanimously adopted.—A. P.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

Alleged Absconder Caught.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, January 5.

Tehalsingh, alleged companion of Bishesarnath, absconder in Lahore Conspiracy Case was placed before Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, for trial under section 307 I.P.C. and Arms Act to-day. The prosecution story was that on November 4, Saiyad Ali Shah, Inspector of Police Newlakha with a police party went to Dharampura for house searches, in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy and when suddenly Bisheshwarnath and accused confronted the party and fired revolver shots, whereupon the Police constable fired a shot, the result whereof was Bishesharnath died.

Accused was arrested and is alleged to be the companion of the deceased.

Only one witness gave evidence to-day and the case was adjourned.

"A Marriage To India"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

nitely restricted by the field of her immediately practicable activities she would have, probably found herself prepared and ultimately armed.

NEW PILGRIMS.

Probably, neither the ungrasped probability nor "the failure of personal dreams" can possibly tone down, however, the value of the service to India. Mrs. Frieda H. Das has rendered by her candid, simple and authentic statement of the Indian phenomena, as she saw them. Others see them, perhaps, differently. And, her book will help them to think and the new pilgrim-devotees to India to come "prepared and armed".

MOHAMED ALI.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

impetuous eloquence which was withal full of literary allusions and steeped in a culture which was both oriental and occidental. Oxford and Aligarh went to the making of him and the result was worthy of both the great institutions.

A powerful and eloquent voice is still to-day. His Muslim colleagues in England will be disloyal to him and to his memory if they do not carry on to a successful termination the great work for which he gave the best of his years and most of his political energy. He found a grave in England, rather than come back to a slave country. Let not his colleagues on the Conference, both Hindus and Mussalmans, bring back to our country not only slavery but also fratricidal war between the two great communities.

Rugby.—The Belgian Government has confirmed a large order for British two seattr fighter aeroplanes intended for the requirement of the Belgian air regiments.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The crowded moon express from Edinburgh to London met with a disaster one mile north of Carlisle on Saturday afternoon, when the engine and three coaches were derailed. There are three killed and 28 injured. Four lines are blocked by the wreckage. The cause of the accident is not known at present.—B. O. W.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, January 5.

3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-4

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-0

4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.

4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-7

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-15

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100-10.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 101-8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-8

FORWARD RATES.

7th Jan. 1931 settlement.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-0-0

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-7-0.

Tone of Market:—Weak.

"Tone of Silver" Quietly steady. China Banks sold. Little bear covering. Business small. American Cross Rate 4-85-1932 Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 123-73.

LONDON LINSEED.

London, Jan. 3.

Shorts covering in sympathy with commodities and with easiness. Peso Exchange. Have no confidence in higher prices as the bulk of the new crop remains still unsold.

SUNDARI SATHI

Curar corta Sat dissam modem ballanchem "Likoria."

"Sundari Sathi" vortouta chodd upegachem elixir sogleam ostocreamcheam duensamc. Coslimanim khoincheaim bauntimchim duensam borim zatat hea voctan.

Menorrhoea, LEUCORRHOEA, Dysmenorrhoea, Cirhosis, metretis, anim heram sabar duensam curar zata hea voctan.

Sogle Olz uzar cortat hem vocot apleam parhimc.

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WHAT A CHEMIST MUST BE

His Place In Education And Industry.

DR. NAIK'S ADDRESS AT NAGPUR.

The following is the full text of the presidential address delivered by Dr. P. G. Naik before the Chemistry Section of the 18th session of the Indian Science Congress at Nagpur on Saturday last:

A new era has dawned in the history of Chemistry for, a steady revolution in every branch of Chemistry has taken place. But it is a fact to be deplored that many men are not chemists by instinct but are driven into chemistry or more correctly have drifted into it, perhaps because there are good openings in chemistry and that professions such as Law, Medicine etc. are overcrowded. Such men must remember that in industry one must be more of a specialist than in other walks of life and industry to a great extent is applied Chemistry. A chemist must be able to calculate production costs, must be able to translate bench experiments to Laboratory scale. He must be scrupulously honest and able to review the results of his work with an open mind. The industrial chemist must be in constant touch with his junior assistants. They all must sink their identity to at least as much an extent as the members of a rowing crewor a football team do. Team work is the very essence of success in the profession of Chemistry.

THE CHEMIST IN INDUSTRY.

As far as the industries in India are concerned, it is needless to say that there are innumerable fields in which a Chemist can achieve success. But it is a pity that the industrialists do not realise the value of research. They are very much at the mercy of the quasi-scientists and are often led into the commission of costly errors, the fruit of haphazard methods and lack of knowledge or judgment of the pseudo-scientific advisor. Such an attitude is disadvantageous to the industries and broadly speaking to the country at large. In America and Germany Scientific assistance in Commerce has developed much more rapidly than in England, whereas in our country this cooperation between Science and industry is yet to be effected. It is imperative that in India the scientist must come down from his perch and get to grips with the hard facts of commerce. He must get into touch with the people, workers, managers, directors, who have to earn their living by making and selling goods competitively. On the other hand the industrialist must realise the need for scientific research. The chemist in industry must cultivate tact and personality to handle men to get the best out of them. This means desperately hard work, but it is worth doing it.

ORGANISATION OF THE PROFESSION.

Chemistry as a profession needs to be properly organised. Any country which seriously desires national uplift should attract and hold men of the highest professional qualifications and attainments in its public service. This is all the more true in regard to the profession of Chemistry which touches the necessities of human beings at every stage. Hence the task before the Indian Chemical Society is to organise our profession and rally round it sufficient number of professional chemists.

In Great Britain and America, a gigantic development of food and drugs chemistry in general has taken place. But very little seems to be attempted in our country as far as food and drugs are concerned. Recently the Government of India is trying to do something in the matter and we may well express the pious hope that substantial amends will be made for the sustained neglect of this important question in the past.

EDUCATION IN CHEMISTRY.

In our Universities and Institutions there is no uniform standard of proficiency in Chemistry. Hence it is necessary that we should try to sink our differences and adopt a standard which would be attained by an average student at whatever University he studied. We must also remember that we are training up students mainly with a view to their taking their appropriate places in the developement and uplift of the nation as a whole and of its industraies in particular. In the majority of cases the students have not the smallest chance of witnessing the actual operation that are taught under the head of several industries. Industrial trips to factories over India must be provided for in University education. We must try to provide definitly for a groundwork towards the preparation of a course in applied chemistry in our Universities either by supplementing or augmenting the present courses in pure chemistry. This will serve as a useful step towards establishing a contact with actuality. The industrial chemist who confines to the laboratory will be hopelessly left behind in the race of progress.

CHEMISTRY AND INDUSTRY

The purpose of industrial research is to promote success in manufacturing practice through scientific investigation. The effects of scientific investigations on behalf of Technology are so broad and beneficial that they are interwoven intimately with everyday life and contribute constantly to human progress. Since 1911, the importance of research to industry has been brought home to the Commercial Associations in America. In that year Industrial research was organised with the help of "Industrial Fellowships" at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburg, U. S. A. where about 500,000 are annually spent after industrial research. In addition to this in 1911, the Rockfeller Foundation donated annually 100,000 dollars, for five years, for fellowships in physics and chemistry and in 1923 a further sum of 500,000 dollars was set aside for a similar series of fellowships in medicine by the Rockfeller Foundation and the General Education board. The Rockfeller Foundation also appropriated 3,250,000 dollars for a series of fellowships in Biological Sciences. The total amount of money donated by the Industrial firms to the Mellon Institute for industrial research, for the first 13 years of its existance, came to nearly 3 million dollars. Industrial research is one of the greatest gifts of Science to mankind and the Mellon Institute at Pittsburg is distributing this to the American Industrialists. But in our country, unfortunately, millionairs have too generally entered upon this careers without a proper appreciation of scientific work.

IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

If we examine the various industries to-day, we would realise the impotance of research. In every branch of industry research has paid. Thus a manufacturer had been wasting more than 100,000 dollars in a single year on raw materials purchased without regard to moisture content, which he saved when he realised the importance of the accurate control of it. Large dividends are being earned to-day in America on the investment in research upon boiler feed water by the great system of railways. In the baking industry the advanced bakers who have taken the help of research and operate up-to-date plants sell five loaves to one sold by those who yet cling to their old fashioned methods. Research provided a substitute for Tin which was admixed to the extent of three per cent, with lead from which cable sheaths are made and this effected a saving approximating six lacs dollars. The improved contact metal used in millions of relays telephone plants and central stations has earned through savings about ten million dollars in half a dozen years. These earnings are real and still there are manufacturers who insist upon seeing two dollars on their way back, before they will spend one dollar in scientific work.

In order that a closer Co-operation between science and industry may take place it was suggested by the President that Universities in each province should also be fitted up with a complete set of semi-manufacturing scale equipments for investigation and research in the problems of the principal industries of that province. As for example Bombay should set up a fine upto-date department of Textile Chemistry and the Textiles. In fact every University should feel it a matter of pride to do so.

EDUCATE THE PUBLIC

In the end the President emphasised the necessity of popularising the science of Chemistry to win that sympathetic appreciation on the part of the public, if fundamental research and even industrial application of its results are to have public support upon an adequate scale. In America and in England Scientific lectures are organised both for the children and the adults during Christmas week. A lecture service to give reliable information on the progress of the electerical industry by means of picture films is maintained by the General electric company, New York. The Pathescope Company of America has issued a classified catelogue of educational films for class room use. As devotees of Science "Educate and Serve the public" should be our motto.

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POLITICAL PARTIES IN BRITAIN

Noted Liberal's Remarkable Analysis

THE MOSLEY MANIFESTO

Sir Oswald Mosley's Manifesto deserves attentions. There are matters in it which an academic economist is bound to criticize. The mere payment by an industry of higher wages than are paid by its foreign competitors is a very bad criterion for imposing a tariff, and quite incompatible with promises to the consumer not to raise prices against him. Indeed, the Manifesto seems to me to stand insecurely between promises of advantage to the producer and of cheapness to the consumer It would be better to-day to take a firm stand for the former in the first instance as the sole possible condition of increased employment, and to promise no more to the consumer than that no monopoly shall take unreasonable advantage of him or curtail his full share—he can ask no more—of the maximum output of which the country is capable.

COMMENDABLE "SPIRIT"

But I like the spirit which informs the document. A scheme of national economic planning to acieve a right, or at least a better, balance of our industries between the old and the new, between agriculture and manufacture, between output for export and output for home consumption, between home developement and foreign investment; and wide executive powers to carry out the details of such scheme. That is what it amounts to. The question for us is not whether the signatories to the Manifesto have thought out correctly the details of such a plan in all their particulars; but whether or not it is desirable to have a plan. If it "is" desirable, the Manifesto offers us a starting point for thought and action.

For the important question today which we have to face individually and collectively is the question whether those are right who think that the course of prudence and proved wisdom is to trust to time and natural forces to lead us with an invisible hand to the economic harmonies; or those who fear that there is no design but our own, and that the invisible hand is merely our own bleeding feet moving through pain and loss to an uncertain and unprofitable destination.

3 VIEWS OF POLICY

Or to be more particular:—there are three possible views of policy to-day. The first is to trust to the operation of natural forces; to abstain from action so far as public opinion will permit, for fear lest action may interrupt the healing virtues of time; and meanwhile to grin and bear it. Such—with whatever disguises—is, under the influence of Mr. Snowden, the policy of the present Government. It is difficult to maintain this position with equanimity unless supported by the hope that the waiting period will not be long—three months, perhaps, or six at the most. I see no firm foundation, in fact, for such a hope. But time will show.

The second is to hasten the operation of natural forces by accentuating what appear to be their tendencies. This means, in the main, efforts to reduce the level of money-wages. For this, apparently, is what the natural forces—interrupted in this country by the social conscience, the trade unions, and the dole—seem to be trying to do all over the world. Perhaps there is more to be said for the second view than for the first.

The third is to substitute for the operation of natural forces a scheme of collective planning. The Liberal programme of the last General Election approached this problem from one angle, namely, the planning of capital development at home. Mr. Lloyd George's more recent agricultural programme approaches it from another angle, namely, the planning of output as between the home and the foreign market. So, in a sense, though by a crude and dubious technique, does the Protectionism of Mr. Baldwin. The signatories of the Mosley Manifesto, dismayed by the difficulties of carrying through anything by existing methods, seek to free us from the limitations which stand at present in the way of any drastic action, in the hope that this will allow us to employ improved techniques.

A SOCIALIST MANIFESTO.

It will shock—it must do so—the many good citizens of this country, including, I expect, some readers of "The Nation", who have *laissez-faire* in thier craniums, their consciences, and their bones. These will continue to do service by criticizing honestly and acidly the projects of the planners. But how anyone professing and calling himself a Socialist can keep away from the Manifesto is a more obscure matter.

Whether or not anything comes of it in the near future will almost entirely depend on the pressure of events—on the natural forces themselves. If the optimists are right who look for a substantial and lasting recovery of employment within six months, we shall slide back, not unhappily, into our old ways If not, the Mosleyites will, at the least, find their plants purloined. For the choice will be ever more openly and obviously set between forcing a reduction of wages and a scheme of national planning. But, however this may be, looking further ahead I do not see what practical Socialism can mean for our generation in England, unless it makes much of the Manifesto its own—this peculiar British Socialsim, bred out of liberal humanitarianism, big-business psychology, and the tradition of public service.

3 POLITICAL PARTIES.

There are, in truth, only three political parties to-day deserving of serious consideration (1) The Party of—shall we say?—Mr Lloyd George, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Bevin, and Sir Oswald Mosley. For, assuredly, if we think their temperaments back twenty years or imagine them occupying positions of "more freedom and less responsibility," Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would be where Mosley is. Let them not, then, look too schoolmasterlike on his ebullience. (2) The party of Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Snowden. (3) The party of Lord Beaverbrook, the late Lord Birkenhead, and (in spite of "humbug") Mr. J. H. Thomas. It would be very convenient to be able to call these three parties the Socialist, the Liberal, and the Conservative parties:—and hey would be fine parties—and corresponding to the things that matter. I would gladly entrust the fortunes of this country sometimes to one of them and sometimes to another, according to the appropriate pace and immediate direction of progress. But so long as party organization and personal loyalties cut across the fundamental differences of opinion, the public life of this country will continue to suffer from a creeping paralysis. We should be grateful to Sir Oswald Mosley for an effort to clear the air.—J. M. Keynes in the "Nation."

INDIANS LIONISED IN LONDON

'We Are Positively Run Off Our Feet.'

A special correspondent of the "Evening Standard" writes:—

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, has arranged to give an informal tea-party at Chesterfield Gardens, W. I., to the delegates of the Indian Round Table Conference on Friday week. The Maharajahs and their colleagues, it is expected, will be there.

'We are positively run off our feet' said a leading Indian delegate to-day. 'It is as though all London fears we shall not enjoy ourselves outside St. James's Palace unless we are being dined, received or toured.

'It is exhausting, because we need no exercise after hours at St. James's Palace. Never, surely, was there such an industrious conference. We got to big business quickly, and we have been kept on the move ever since. We greatly appreciate London's kindness—but kindness can kill.

TASTES CANVASSED

'Our food, out taste, our likes and dislikes over the table we canvassed before we arrived. The result has been that for curries and other Indian foods London compares well with Calcutta, Benares or Bombay.

'Take our immediate social engagements: 'To-day the India Office Dramatic Society is performing: 'All the King's Horses,' at St. George's Hall. Women civil servants are performing and we are all invited.

'To-morrow, Lady Seton, Lady Holland and Lady Wheeler are giving an At Home.

'On Friday, Lord Zetland is giving a private luncheon party; the British India Union ask us to be their guests at 4/15 p.m.; and the Women's University Federation invite us to a reception at 9 p.m.

'For Saturday, Sir William Vincent and Sir Basanta Mullick have arranged a private luncheon.

'On Sunday, Professor Geddes wishes us to attend his lecture.

'That is a fair sample. But next week and the following we shall be busier still, if we can accept all the kindness extended to us.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

'We look forward to visits to Cambridge, Bristol, Sandhurst, Halton and other places during our stay. Sir John Simon is going to show us Oxford, and a luncheon is to be arranged at Wadham College where he was a student with the late Lord Birkenhead.

'But what I have described represents only a part of what we are being pressed to do, apart from rearranging the constitution and government of India.

'So we shall all ready be glad when Christmas comes and with it a chance of rest. Then we shall scatter. Many of us will take short trips to the Continent, but we shall be back early in the New Year.

'Already our 1931 diaries are in use, and one particularly interesting engagement is a visit to Rugby on January 10.'

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AMERICA PLAYING THE ROLE OF MIDAS IN INDUSTRY

Causes Of World Depression Analysed

The world's industrial crisis, its causes, effects and possible remedies, were recently discussed by Lord D'Abernon before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and attracted wide attention. The substance of his address is published below.

We are in the midst of a severe crisis which affects industry, commerce and finance. It cannot be said that this crisis is more severe than others which have been experienced before and surmounted, but it is differentiated from them by certain marked features. It affects practically the whole industrial world, unemployment in the United States of America and Germany being, so far as can be ascertained, equal in amount to this country, if not greater.

Another peculiarity of the crisis is that, so far from being produced by scarcity or bad harvests or political disturbance, it occurs during a period of full production, both agricultural and industrial; it does not proceed from any dearth or insufficiency, nor has it been caused by political disturbance or labour unrest. On the one side we have a plentiful harvest: on the other, a development of industry producing goods in larger volume than ever before. So much is this the case that the superficial complaint is of over-production.

Now I am inclined to be sceptical about over-production when applied to staple trades and the larger requirements of mankind. The more plenteous the bounty of Providence the more effective the ability to produce, the better for mankind if mankind is intelligent enough to deal with the situation, and to handle the goods efficiently. That appears self-evident. When on the one side you have a vast volume of production, and on the other side you have millions of men insufficiently supplied with the requirements of life, such as food and clothing, the obvious conclusion is that failure proceeds from inadequate facilities of circulation and exchange rather than from excessive ability to produce.

Another peculiarity of the crisis is the complete failure of politicians in this or any other country to suggest an adequate remedy. What [illegible] analysis of the real causes of the present distress. It has been treated solely as a trade crisis, when it should be considered rather as a crisis of currency in the first place, and a crisis of indebtedness in the second, the one complicating the other; both aggravated by defective lubrication through the money factor and through impediments to trade.

THE RISE IN GOLD

How, then, can the situation be remedied? It is, I think, clear that as regards currency and prices, what has happened is not so much that this or that commodity has fallen in price as that gold has risen. The gold standard of the world has become unstable. If it had so happened that the world had chosen wheat or copper or cotton as the standard of value in the place of gold, instead of commenting on the disastrous fall in prices we might be endeavouring to explain the remarkable stability of the prices of the main articles of consumption. Compared with one another, the wholesale prices of individual commodities have altered comparatively little—all have been out in the rain together. What has altered in the last five years is the price of gold.

If you take the last report of the gold delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations you will find that the volume of production and trade, and of the monetary transactions to which such trade gives rise, increases yearly at the rate of between 2 per cent and 3 per cent. Now, to keep prices stable, it is requisite that available currency should increase at a similar rate. As a matter of fact, its increase has been inadequate. There has been an increasing deficiency in the supply of gold—a deficiency veiled for a time by certain intercurrent causes—notably transfers of gold from non-effective to effective reserves. But these causes are likely to disappear.

The deficiency will therefore become more marked in the course of a few years, and there is no likelihood either that the production of gold from the mines will increase or that the non-momentary demand for gold will fall off. India will continue to require and put away something like £20,000,000 a year, or approximately half the amount produced by South Africa. Relief must therefore, be derived from remedial measures in the management of gold, a greater economy in its use, and a more intelligent utilization of the reserves which exist. The crisis of the Hungry Forties ninety years ago was solved by the gold discoveries in Australia. Today the necessary gold can be found in certain bank reserves if intelligent international action is initiated. That is probably the most effective solution, if applied in time.

I turn now to the subject of indebtedness, which is another of the causes of the present crisis. Every one recognises that the world is heavily in debt—individual to individual, country to country. What they do not recognise is that a fall in the price of commodities, or, in other terms rise in the price of gold, unduly increases the burden of debtors. International debts can in the long run be paid only in goods, and if these goods are only taken at an unduly low price the amount required to satisfy debt payments becomes an unbearable burden. Moreover, you cannot reasonably demand payment in goods and at the same time impede their entry into your country by a high tariff. Before you can expect payment you must facilitate payment by making what the debtor produces salable.

AMERICA'S NEW ROLE.

There is a false impression which exists in wide circles that any fool can be a creditor or a money-lender; that he has only to sit still and rake in annuities or goods. This is a totally false view. Internationally, we in England are old hands at the game. America has only recently become a creditor nation, and lacks experience in the part.

A wise creditor realizes that payment can be secured only over a long period by facilitating payment. America has impeded payment by imposing heavy duties on the goods of her debtors, and at the same time depressing the price of these goods by raising the price of gold. Thus, in a twofold way, she has contributed to render difficult the fulfillment of debt obligations and has aggrevated the danger of debt failure.

POLITICAL EFFECTS

Unfortunately, the result of this action is not confined to the economic sphere; it has grave political repercussion. I have no doubt that recent happenings in Germany and South America owe their origin in large part to the difficulties debtors have found in selling their produce at reasonable prices. The gold corner or want of skill in the management of the gold position has been [illegible] ed in the problem, for not only are we creditors of the world for large annual sums, but we are also dependent on overseas trade for the sale of our manufactures. Now, if the prevalence of low prices for the sale of the produce of debtor countries makes debt payment difficult and precarious much more does it place these countries in an impossible position for the purchase of foreign goods. They can buy from us only if we furnish them with the means to buy, and this must be done by the purchase of their produce at fair prices.

Unless measures are taken to achieve this result, I foresee the certainty of non-payments and bankruptcies all over the world. It is vital and urgent that measures should be taken to restore the stability of gold as a standard of value. The gold delegation of the League of Nations urges this should be done internationally rather than by any individual country, and, provided no excessive delay is involved, I take the same view. The government might initiate, without loss of time, negotiations with the principal gold-holdings and gold-using countries of the world, with a view to arresting the excessive enhancement in the price of gold which has already occurred and which threatens to proceed further.

You may say that it is for America to take the initiative. America has the equivalent of £8,000,000,000 in her central treasury: France has the equivalent of £350,000,000, compared with £160,000,000 five years ago; we have only £150,000,000—the same amount as in 1925. Therefore we are not responsible for the maldistribution or corner in gold.

A REMEDY REQUIRED.

But I am less concerned with the responsibility than with the facts, and I attribute no blame. What is required is a remedy, and it is certainly true that the two countries which have the largest accumulation of gold are those best able to put things right. Between them the United States and France own more than half the total gold reserve of the world. Since the time of Midas there has not been a more paradoxical position than that in which America finds herself; for the central reserve vaults are bulging with gold, while in New York and other shipping points warehouses are over-crowded with wheat, with cotton, with copper; all unsalable except below the cost of production, possibly because too much gold has been accumulated in the central vaults.

If it is found on examination, that the present standard of gold reserves is ill-adapted to maintain gold as a stable standard of value; if it is further found that gold sterilization in certain countries is one of the main causes of the grave crisis in which the world is involved, it should not be difficult to devise measures which would bring relief. Fearless scientific diagnosis is the first step.

HOME LIFE IN INDIA.

Combination Of Eastern And Western Customs

"The first thought of the Indian woman is her home, her husband, and her children", said the Begum Shah Nawaz the other day, discussing home life in India. She is one of the two Indian women delegates to the Round Table Conference, representing the women of India.

"The Indian woman has an innate feeling of domestic responsibility and is expert at household management, she told me", writes a correspondent of the "Evening News", London:—

'We who are interested in social reforms aim at taking the best in Eastern and Western civilisation and teaching our sisters and our neighbours so that they may reap the benefit in their homes.

'No Western woman could be more domesticated than the Indian woman. In the villages, where the wife cannot afford help of any kind, she devotes herself completely to the care of her home, making the clothes for her husband, herself, and her children (first spinning the cotton), and, in many instances, the wife helps the husband in agricultural work in rural districts, in addition to household tasks. In those rural districts there is no 'Westernisation' in the home.

'It is more in the urban areas where Western methods are to be found,' she added, referring to the modern quarters which some large firms have provided for the families of their workpeople, and also to the growth of the infant welfare movement, which is of such importance to the child-life of India.

'As a rule, Indian mothers now dress their children, up to 4 or 5 years of age, in frocks, like European children wear, as they consider that youngsters are more comfortable while they are playing in short frocks. But, as they grow older, the girls are dressed in Indian costume, with certain little changes, perhaps, which the mother may have learned from her knowledge of European dress.

'Though we are so keen on reforms socially, still cling to our beloved national dress even when we come to England, for indoor and outdoor wear, except in cold weather, when we wear, thick coats, like Englishwomen, over an apparel. We cannot understand why our husbands, our sons and fathers, wear Western clothes all the time.

'One of the changes which we are most anxious to bring about is the abolition of early marriage, so that Indian girls will be married about the same age as the English girls. I was married young myself, and my elder daughter is now nearing her 18th birthday, and is not thinking of marriage as yet.

EASE IN ENTERTAINING

'In higher circles the custom of having a separate drawing-room with furnishings in the Western style has been introduced. But even so, we like to recline on our divans, piled high with cushions, when our women friends come to see us in the afternoon, as I think it is so restful to be able to do so, especially during the hot weather, instead of sitting on a chair, though chairs are being used in the better-class homes in India.

'Other Western furnishing improvements which are to be found in these Indian homes today are modern baths with hot and cold water laid on, as in England. We like to have three or four bathrooms in a house, however, as we use plenty of water when bathing.

'A Western habit which is creeping in slowly is the use of soap and water for washing the hair. I think that many of our Eastern customs regarding the care of the skin, the hair and the eyes and the teeth are superior to the modern Western methods.

'Our Eastern way is to wash the hair first with fresh cold milk, which is excellent for the skin of the head and also for the hair, and then to wash the hair with plain hot water. This leaves the hair beautifully soft and silky.

'Even the humblest class Indians use a particular kind of plant to preserve their teeth, which they do by chewing the leaves. The juice acts as a preservative.

ALTERED CUSTOMS

'In the homes of the better-class people the habit of early tea is now much in vogue. Sometimes taken in the bed-room, sometimes people come to the dining rooms for it, when they eat bread and butter, perhaps, with the tea. Our breakfast (or lunch, you would call it) is not till about 11 usually. Then we drink plain water, which is very good for us.

'In the afternoon we have tea, but in hot weather we often serve delicious sherbets which are made from various flowers, and we eat all kinds of fruits, and various sorts of Indian sweets—'halwa'. Thus we have a combination of Eastern and Western customs in our homes.'

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No. 2/ for men only.
No. 3 Extra Strong.
14 days' trial package Re. 1/-.
Full size bottle (40 Days) Rs. 2/12/0.

M C.
4

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

Co-ops Buying Cotton Futures.

WALL STREET MARKET STEADY.

Absence Of Trade Support Telling

CONFIDENCE STILL LACKING

Bombay, Jan. 5.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market registered a further rise of 10 to 14 points on short covering and scattered buying influenced by the strength of Wall Street market. The Liverpool market being nervous on fears of a general mill strike had unfavourable influence on the New York cotton market and prices opened 6 points under previous closing. In two hours trading prices kept on hardening till the close and showed a rise of 19 points from the opening level. Shortage of contracts was the chief reason of the improvement. Recent covering has weakened the technical situation and there is absence of long pool buying which is a natural result of lack of confidence. Mills are reluctant to follow the rise and it seems that any further improvement will attract Southern selling. The weekly review of the New York market received by Reuter states that the market was narrow with liquidation, owing to the circulation of January notices, approximating 32,000 bales which were absorbed by the trade against sales of later months. Further small bank failures are reported in the South but there has been very little hedge selling. The movement towards marketing has tapered off and contracts become comparatively scarce whenever liquidation slackens.

The Bulls think that the situation in this respect may become more pronounced as the season advances with possibilities of a tight technical position developing in May or July.

In the meantime the low level of prices combined with the uncertainty that exists regarding the Farm Board's attitude tends to check short selling, while on the other hand bearish statistics and the failure of the trade reports to show a more market improvement discourages speculative buying.

Mr. Creekmore, the Manager of the Co-operative Association, expects a fifteen per cent. reduction in acreage.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 9.74.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 11 points. Fears of mill strike discouraged demand and the market closed at a rise of 10 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by " points to 5-40 and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 9 points.

Egyptian Sakel futures were in good demand and recorded a rise of 18 to 19 points while Uppers advanced 11 points.

FARM BOARD'S MANIPULATION.

Prices further advanced on "shorts" covering due to scarcity of contracts, better securities and reduction in French Bank rate with a joint proposal by France and America to release more gold to overcome present World's trade depression, state Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their to-day's report. These better prospects have been overcast by trade apathy in consequence of the threatened Coal and Textile strike in England to-day. Scarcity of contracts is partly attributed to Farm Board's manipulation in May and October New York contracts but trade demand shows no revival due to knowledge of Farm Board holding of about 35 lakh bales spot cotton even though it may have been kept off the market. Further, the trade believes the recent heavy "short" covering has weakened the technical position and the Co-operatives holding more than 16 lakh bales in May and October contracts is not conducive to a healthy Contract Market. There were only 32,000 bales Dockets in January New York contracts as most of the cotton has been taken up against hedges in distant months and should trade demand fail to revive on higher prices this cotton may again be re-tendered in distant deliveries.

Reports as to the preparation of new crop in America continues very unsatisfactory. The argument that farmers will not adapt themselves to circumstances is denied by the large reduction in the American and Canadian Winter Wheat acreage. Mr. Creekmore of the Co-operative Association is reported to be expecting a reduction of 15 per cent. Should such reduction take place, it is expected to bring a crop over 11 million bales and with a Consumption during this season of 11-1/2 million bales and season-end Carry-over of about 9 million bales as estimated by Mr. Tattersall, the outlook cannot be considered very bright. Various measures are reported to be under the consideration of Egyptian Government as to the regulation of 'Futures" business in Alexandria market, including the one in force of payment of margins against "short" sales. We still continue to recommend a straddle of buying July Uppers or Sakels against sales of Americans.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 10.29 (12-00 noon); Lowest 10.10 (Opening).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled on the 3rd instant as under:—

5-30 p.m.: New York: Shorts covering, less for sale.

Reuter's cable: New York 3rd January: New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on strength of Wall Street and buying on reaction theory.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.52; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 178 equal to 4.04. Difference 148 points equal to Rs. 65.

New York May (Close) 10.54 equal to 5.27; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 178 equal to 4.04. Difference 123 points equal to Rs. 54.

Liverpool-New York (at N. Y. Close and Liverpool due): January 55, May 50 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—New York cables, cotton Stock market steadier. Co-operatives buying July.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Decidedly more buying power. Supplies adequate but price is low. To-day's quotations:—

March 4s. 3d. plus 1-1/8d.
May 4s. 3-1/2d. plus 1d.
July 4s. 5d. plus 1-1/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Argentine, Jan. 3.

February 10.78 plus 53.
March 10.75 plus 30.

Chicago Wheat

—:o:—

Chicago, Jan. 3.

Chicago Wheat market closed steady to-day. Prices advanced on unfavourable weather in the South-West and better Cash demand but later declined on realising.

March Dols. 80 plus 3/8 dols.
May Dols. 81-1/4 plus 1/4 dols.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay best quality Rs. 73; China Clay market quality Rs. 63.

Prices per cwt.:—

Farina Supra Rs. 6-6; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 7-4; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 6-12; Maize Starch Pearl Continental Rs. 8-6; Dextrine (potato) white Rs. 11-8; Zinc Chloride German Rs. 14-10; Magnesium Chloride German Rs. 3-6; Australian Mutton Tallow white Rs. 28-4; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder United Alkali small packing Rs. 7-12; Bleaching Powder Electro German small packing Rs. 7-12; Sodium Sulphide English small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide English lage packing Rs. 8; Sodium Sulphide German small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide German large packing Rs. 8; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda small packing Rs. 30; Brown Sugar of Lead small packing Rs. 32-8; Litharge Flake French small packing Rs. 28-8.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Re. 0-8-3; Hydro Sulphide English Re. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt Electro Re. 0-6; Antimony Salt Re. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid Re. 0-0-6; Formal-de-Hyde Re. 0-5-9.

—:o:—

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 5.

B C Rate T T 1/5 31/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Jan.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/6 13/16 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16. Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 29/32 Mar.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 915
Banks Buying D D 922.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days. 135 3/4.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 72 1/8

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 96 1/2.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.

CROSS RATE.—
New York London 4.85 5/8 3rd instant.
Shangai London 1/4 7/8 5th instant.
Japan London 2/0 1/2 3rd instant.
London Paris 123.75 3rd instant.
London Belgium 34.70 3rd instant.
London Switzerland 25.06 3rd instant.
London Italy 92.75 3rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £4-5-1 1/8 2nd instant £4-5-1 1/8 3rd instant.
Silver London Ready £14 1/2 2nd instant; £14 7/16 3rd instant.
Silver London Forward £14 7/16 2nd instant, 31-1/4 3rd instant.
Silver New York Ready 31 7/16 2nd instant; £14 3/8 3rd instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 5/32 per cent 2nd instant; 2 1/8 per cent 3rd instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent 2nd instant; 2 1/4 per cent 3rd instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 1/4 per cent. 12 Mo. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.
cent.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, January 5.

3 months discounts 2 1/8 per cen.
6 months discounts 2 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 2-1/2 per cent.
One month 3-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate:—6 per cent.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

January 5.

Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Talisse, Hoeth, Genoa.
Shinno Maru, Yoshioka, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

January, 6.

Circassia, Munro, Liverpool.
Talisse, Hoeth, Java.
Himalaya, Moreglia, Trieste.
Jalajyoti, Owens, Karachi.
City of Hongkong, Walton, Calcutta.

LOADING.

January 5.

Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Redsea for Hamburg.

S S Badarpur:—The B. S. O S and D. Co's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Talisse:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Talisse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and hence she will sail to-day for Java, with same bottom cargo.

S S Shinno Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinno Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Circassia:—The G. T. Coy's steamer Circassia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Himalaya:—The L. T. Coy's steamer Himalaya, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Jalajyoti, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Hongkong:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer City of Hongkong, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

MONDAY, January 5.

No.
1 Himalaya, Trieste, 5-1, L T and M I.
2 Rajputana, London, 10-1, M M and Co.
4 Circassia, Liverpool 5-1 Graham Trading Co.
Luscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra, 13-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.
Birkenfels, 5-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
Agtekerk, 12-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa 13-1-31 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Empress of Australia, 10-1-31 Tourists' ship.
Trentbank 14-1-31 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Fusijama, 24-1-3 L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Gange 7-1-30 L T O.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.
Shinno Maru 4-1-31 O S Kaisha.
Toyellsi Maru 8-1-31 O S Kaisha.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.

Rajputana, 10-1-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, N F S Y Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Barpeta, 7-1-31, M M and Co.
Varsova, 10-1-31, M M and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano, 7-1-31, G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Redsea, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara, NF, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.
Tsurushima Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Shinno Maru NF, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Allpore, NF, P and O S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON

Rajputana, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, J T Co.

PROSPECTS OF WHEAT COMBINE

Feasibility Doubted.

HUGE STOCKS.

London, Jan. 3.

Argentine Government proposal to America to form wheat combine along with Canada has caused "short" covering. We do not believe this feasible as long as Russia, Australia and India can offer cheaper. Farm Board holding about 120 million bushels and do not see prospects material advance.

5 Bassano, Karachi, 7-1, J Finlay
6 Kaga Maru, Kobe, 13-1, N Y Kaisha.
7 City of Hongkong, Calcutta, 6-1, F F Campbell and Co.
11 Hatipara, London 7-1, M M & Co.
13 Hadiotis, Hamburg, 7-1, L Edwards.
14 City of Bagdad, Liverpool, 8-1, K N & Co.
16 Allpore, Japan, 14-1, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

1 City of Leicester, Karachi, NF, N N and Co.
2 Sumatra Maru, Singapore, 7-1, O S Kaisha.
3 Barpeta, P. Gulf, 7-1, M M & Co.
4 Vita, Karachi, 5-1, M M & Co.
6 Tsurushima Maru Kobe 7-1 N Y Kaisha.
12-15 Gambhira, NF. NF. M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Hatkhola, Calcutta, 6-1 M M and Co.
B Nurmahal, Calcutta, N.F., T M and Co.
C Jalajyoti, Karachi, 6-1, Scindia S N Co.
F Padina, Karachi, 6-15, Hassum & Co.
G Oostcappelle, M. Coast, 7-1, Merchant S N Co.
N Gambada, Tuticorin, 10-1, M M and Co.
P Dalgoma, Rangoon, 6-1, M M & Co.
Q Fager, Bangkok 6-1, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Ranpura, 9-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 8-1-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
C/Sparta 5-1-31 K N Co.
City of Marseilles 29-1-31 C F C.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Hankow Maru O S Kaisha
Tsurushima Maru N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.
Allpore P and O S N Co.
Shinno Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bassano J F Co.
Redsea, L Edward Ltd.

FOR BUSREH.

Barpeta, M M and Co.
Varsova, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Gambada M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Boats of S S Werdenfels for Cotton, 3-1-31.
S S Oostcappelle, 3-1-31.
Dayawati, 3-1-31.
Saraswati, 3-1-31.
Barpeta (Boats), 3-1-31.
Vita, 3-1-31.
Mooltan (Boats), 3-1-31.
Kaga Maru, 3-1-31.
Queda, 3-1-31.

—:o:—

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

S. S. Rajputana for London.—11 bales animal skin, L. Hassam; 9 bales animal skin, H. R. Rehmanbhai & Co.; 25 bales animal skin, Grindlay & Co.; 9 bales animal skin, Cox and Kings Ltd.; 1 bale animal skin, H. A. M. G. H. Siwal; 11 bales animal skin, M. Mohmad Ali & Co.; 5 bales animal skin, M. Nissim; 7 bales animal skin, A. Dadabhoy; 8 cases cotton priests, Cox and Kings Ltd.; 36 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie & Co.

For Marseilles.—30 bales hemp, M. Nissim.

S. S. City of Baghdad for Liverpool.—2,000 cwts. cottonseed, Ralli Bros.; 12,000 cwts. groundnuts, Strauss & Co.

For Dunkirk.—2,100 cwts. groundnut, Ralli Bros.

S S Bassano or Hull.—2,000 cwts. myrabollams R. Muralbhoy & Co.

For Copenhagen.—55 bales cotton fly, J. Meyer & Co.

For Genoa.—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 290 bales cotton raw, H. Nensey & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha.

S S Hatipara for Dunkirk.—280 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 1,250 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 100 bales cotton fly, M. Mafatlal & Co.; 400 cwts. groundnuts, E. Virji & Co.

For Haure.—138 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool.—300 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw ..

For Manchester.—187 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

S S Avala for Rotterdam.—220 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Hadrotis for Hamburg.—55 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 20 cwts. casings, A. D. Meyer.

S S Wardenfels for Hamburg.—100 cwts. mice powder, Mohanlal & Co.

S S Elysia for Barcelona.—30 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Liverpool.—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. Husein & Son; 4,004 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 5,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C. Bapubhai & Co.; 2,100 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J. Travers & Sons.

S S Himalaya for Trieste.—56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Venice.—440 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

S S Tsurushima Maru for Yokkaichi.—160 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama.—200 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1,200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 404 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.

For Osaka.—1,000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Hongkong.—145 cwts. shark fins, E. Moledina.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe.—2,600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi.—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Allpore for Kobe.—2,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 193 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

—:o:—

IMPORTS.

—:o:—

S S Werdenfels, Agents L. Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg.—200 cases paper; 44 cases bolts; 96 cases machinery; 66 cases glass ware; 53 cases hard ware; 270 cases beer; 84 cases wire netting; 231 cases slates; 75 cases slates pencils; 45 cases medicine; 100 cases spirits; 350 cases vegetable products; 154 cases lamps; 250 pcs logs; 70 brls. whole oil; 1,436 drums chemicals; 831 kgs. zinc; 1,030 bundles Y. M. squares; 310 bundles Y. M. circles; 417 bundles tubes.

From Bremen.—355 cases beer; 66 cases files; 490 cases tiles; 100 cases e'ware; 110 cases iron ware; 28 cases springs; 330 bags cotton; 88 bundles tubes; 61 kgs. brass ware; 60 kgs. chemicals; 818 coils wire; 423 drums dyes; 1,079 drums chemicals; 200 drums lead; 310 cases chicory; 30 cases alum; 350 cases farina; 544 cases starch; 43 cases cheese; 76 cases ivory; 362 cases brandy; 380 cases beer; 536 cases glass ware; 4,817 cases vegetable products; 500 bundles tubes; 50 bundles steel cutting; 144 bundles steel tees; 25.272 bundles steel hooks; 491 cases steel bars; 3,355 cases steel rods; 773 cases steel angles; 986 cases steel joists; 5,446 cases steel sheets; 68 cases silk waste; 100 cases salt; 100 cases pins.

From Alexandria.—2,822 bales cotton

From Port Said.—600 bags figs; 40 bags gum mojeatic; 50 bags almonds; 100 bags currants.

S S Himalaya, Agents L. Triestino from Trieste.—259 cases chains; 80 cases batteries; 132 cases tiles; 143 cases screws; 1,060 cases paper; 2,425 cases glass ware; 40 cases bolts and nuts; 1,010 cases soda; 100 cases potatoes; 65 cases cotton goods; 33 cases canvas shoes; 616 hails; 144 hollow glass; 40 cases tyres; 2,005 coils wire.

From Venice.—20 cases cheese; 30 cases paper; 98 cases silk yarn; 200 kgs. lead; 400 bags red asheer.

From Brindin.—3,350 bags almonds; 17 bags tatard crystal; 20 bags tartard powder.

From Bari.—360 bags almonds.

From Alexandria.—50 bales cotton; 11 cases tobacco.

From Aden.—40 cases soji khar; 16 cases gum myrah; 372 cases gum olibonum; 138 cases gum Arabic; 74 cases alkote; 60 cases wadif.

S S Alipore, Agents M. M. & Co. from Osaka.—372 cases glass ware; 25 cases cotton goods; 25 cases cotton drill; 79 cases cotton shirting; 160 drums paint.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tsurushima Maru	4646	28 Dec.	7 Jan.
†Kaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	---	@12 Jan
Uwa Maru	11000	---	@27 Jan
Okushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Genoa Maru	6785	15 Jan.	22 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	20 Jan.	31 Jan.
Yushimi Maru	11000	---	@10Feb.
Fango Maru	6393	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru	5973	11 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	---	@24Feb

*Do not carry passengers.
† Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
Haruna Maru	10500	21 Jan.	7 Feb.
Katori Maru	10000	5 Feb.	22 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chinyo Maru	22000	29 Jan.	27 Jan.
Hakusan Maru	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb.
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
LLOYDS BANK BUILDING
270/272, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 21733.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru	24th Dec.	7th Jan.
Shinnoh Maru	5th Jan.	12th Jan.
Hamburg Maru	8th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Hague Maru	18th Jan.	31st Jan.
Havre Maru	23rd Jan.	3rd Feb.
Fukko Maru	25th Jan.	5th Feb.
Borneo Maru	8th Feb	2nd Feb.
Shunko Maru	24th Feb.	8th Mar.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25475
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 856.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
S. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
[illegible], Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. [illegible]

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Ex-mill prices of the leading lines of Bombay mill-made piecegoods on Friday, the 2nd January, 1931.

Description.			Rs. a. p.
GREY UNBLEACHED.			
Longcloth (S. quality)	37 x 37 1/2	lbs. 7 1/4	0 11 9
Longcloth (Standard quality)	37 x 37 1/2	lbs. 7	0 12 6
Shirtings	35 x 36	lbs. 9	0 11 0
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi border)	32 x 9	lbs. 1 3/4	0 12 0
Drills	29 1/2 x 40	lbs. 13 1/2	0 9 0
T-cloths	30 x 24	lbs. 6	0 11 3
Domestics	24 x 48	lbs. 10	0 11 9
do.	26 x 31	lbs. 7 1	0 11 0
Salita	40 x 66	lbs. 25	0 10 6
Chadars	50 x 6	lbs. 2 1/4	0 11 3
WHITE BLEACHED.			
Striped Shirting	25 x 24 (upto 15 per cent colour).	lbs. 3 1/2	3 6 0
Twills (Fazulbhoy)	31 1/2 x 40	lbs. 7 3/4	6 2 0
DYED GOODS.			
Dyed Longcloth (black)	35 x 33	lbs. 9	3 2 6
FANCY GOODS.			
Susi, grey weft	21 x 24 (up to 20 per cent colour).	lbs. 2 11/16	2 0 3
Sholapur coating	27 x 24 (100 per cent colour).	lbs. 3 1/2	7 8 0
Kashmere cloth	24 x 24 (cotton dyed).	lbs. 4	2 13 0
Towels	30 x 16	2 3/7 per doz.	5 4 0

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MOHAN BAGAN TEAM WALKS OUT IN PROTEST.

—:o:—

Eden Garden Sensation.

"EUROPEANS OBJECT TO "DHOTIWALLAS" IN CRICKET.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

A sensational incident took place in the Eden Gardens on Friday over the question of playing in 'Dhoti' in the return cricket match between Mohan Bagan and Calcutta.

The match commenced with all its usual ceremonies punctually at 10-30 in the morning. The match came to an abrupt end when Mohan Bagan walked out in protest at the lunch interval as Mr. R. B. Lagden, Captain of the Calcutta team, objected to Sj. Gosta Behari Pal and another player of the Mohan Bagan team playing in 'Dhoti.'

The match was due to be played on December 31 last on the Mohan Bagan ground but at the request of the Calcutta Cricket Club, the venue as well as the date of the match were shifted.

As Mohan Bagan won the first match, the return encounter evoked more than ordinary interest and a large crowd gathered to witness the event.

Before the match started, Mr. R. B. Lagden, Captain of the Calcutta Cricket Club, asked Sj. D. N. Guin, Assistant General Secretary of the Mohan Bagan Club, "How long had Mohan Bagan taken to come in 'dhotis' in the Eden Gardens" which, it is reported, evoked the following reply from Sj. Guin, "There was no ban on playing in 'dhotis' and some of the players had been playing with 'dhotis' on during the season including the first match against Calcutta at the Eden Gardens and the home and away matches also with Ballygung, another European Club, when no objection was taken." Mr. Lagden is thereupon reported to have said to another gentleman that the Mohan Bagan, the leading Indian Club, was playing in 'dhotis' like school boys. It is alleged that Mr. Lagden further said that they would not give Mohan Bagan fixture next season.

The match, however, started at the scheduled time with four or five players of Mohan Bagan including the well-known football player, Sj. Gosto Behari Pal, in 'dhotis'. When the match was in progress, Mr. Lagden once again, it is reported, asked Sjt. Pal as to why he was playing with 'dhoti' on to which Sj. Pal replied that he felt more comfortable in 'dhoti' this being his national costume. It is reported that Mr. Lagden once again repeated his threat to Sj. Pal that Mohan Bagan would not get any fixture next year.

The teams shortly after retired for lunch. A commotion prevailed among the Mohan Bagan members in the recess who resented the remarks made by Mr. Lagden to Sj. Pal and Guin. Sj. Guin then saw M. Robertson, Secretary, Calcutta Cricket Club, told him what Mr. Lagden had said and informed him that the Mohan Bagan players took strong exception to Mr. Lagden's remarks. Mr. Robertson, it is reported, told Sj. Guin that the Mohan Bagan players had shown disrespect to the Calcutta Cricket Club by appearing in 'dhotis'. Sj. Guin pointed out that this assertion was without any basis because most of the Mohan Bagan players were playing with trousers and that his imputation of motives was groundless.

In the meantime, Mr. Lagden joined the conversation when Sj. Guin told him also that the Mohan Bagan players greatly resented his remarks. "If the Calcutta Club had taken the fields in shorts" Mr. Lagden is reported to have asked of Sj. Guin, "would you not have objected to it." "Certainly not" was Sj. Guin's reply. Mr. Lagden is reported to have added that the whole thing looked bad and he objected to players playing with "dirty dhotis" on.

The conversation ended there and the Mohan Bagan Club walked out of the pavilion.

The incident has created a stir in the domain of Calcutta sports. —"Advance."

ENGLAND V. SOUTH

—:o:—

South Africa's Huge Score.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

RUGBY.—At the close of play yesterday at Capetown in the second test match, the score was as follows:

South Africa: 53 for eight and declared; England 350 (Hendren 93, Bell three for 53) and 28 for no wickets.—B. O. W.

Hockey At Cologne.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Cologne.—Nawab of Pataudi's Hockey Team drew with the Cologne Roatweiss Club in hockey match on Saturday, each side scoring one goal.—Reuter.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIANS.

—:o:—

Sir E. Denison Ross's Lecture.

ART AND LITERATURE.

Sir E. Denison Ross, Director of the School of Oriental Studies, devoted his lecture on Persia and the Persians, at the Royal Institution, to the art and literature of the country.

The most important branches of the art of the Achaemenid period were, he said, architecture and sculpture. "The bases of both these arts are, as one would naturally expect, foreign, for Cyprus, when he took to building for himself palaces, was acquainted with the splendid architecture and sculpture of Susa, Babylon, Ekbatana, the Greek cities of Asia Minor, and indirectly with those of Egypt.

"Any school-boy can tell at a glance what Persepolis owes of Babylon and to Egypt, and yet there is always to be seen the special 'cachet' of Persian genius in every monument, however closely the prototypes may have been followed."

Speaking as a non-expert, it had always struck him very forcibly that the Persians in their sculpture did not care to have their figures, whether of men or of beasts, exposed on all sides. "It recalls the prejudice," he said, "which I, like thousands of my fellows, have, which makes me look for a seat in a restaurant with its back to the wall. I don't like having people behind me.

"So, too, the Persians when they carved those the bas-relief, and it is no doubt largely due to this habit that so many of their fine sculptures have been preserved intact through the centries. We must also remember that they took the additional preaution of utilising the faces of mountains and hills, and usually did their work high above the reac of man."

THE GRECO-PARTHIAN PERIOD.

"Of the second period, which may be suitably called the Greco-Parthian and extends from 330 B. C. to 220 A. D. we find the local arts represented by pottery, stone sculpture, coins and seals. The Eastern satrapies of the Empire conquered by Alexander were, after his death in 323 B. C. ruled over by the Seleucids, whose domination over Persia was by gradual degrees usurped by a dynasty of Iranian origin, known as the Arsacids, after their founder Arsaces, or Parthians, from the country east of Media in which they first asserted their independence.

"The Parthians were at the outset entirely under the influence of the Greeks, whose art and language they adopted on their coins and seals. Not until they had practically turned the Seleucids out of Persia did they abandon this alien culture, and attempt to ingratiate themselves with the Persians by abandoning Greek for Pahlavi and giving encouragement to the study of the Zoroastrian sacred books.

"They were, however, always regarded more or less as aliens, and when Ardashir, who claimed descent from the Archaemenids, raised a revolt in Pars at the beginning of the third century A. D., the power of the Parthians quickly collapsed, and in A. D. 220 Ardashir became King of Persia and founded a great national dynasty. The kings of this dynasty, under the name of Sasanians, ruled down to the beginning of the seventh century, when Persia by conquest became a Muslim country.

EPOCH OF SPLENDOUR.

"The 400 years of Sasanian rule represents an epoch of splendour and greatness from every point of view except possibly from the point of view of literature, but in nothing is it more remarkable than in the development of fine arts.

"Architecture—of which, alas, all too little remains to-day—pottery, metalwork, sculpture, mural painting and textiles, all reached a point of perfection, and we shall be fortunate enough to see and enjoy fine examples of all these arts in Burlington House in January. Sasanian art has such very marked characteristics that the non-expert is quickly able to cultivate a consciousness of its outstanding motives and designs, which are as distinctive as the music of Bach or Beethoven.

"With the invasion of the Arabs the history of Zoroastrian Persia comes to a sudden end and Muslim Persia makes a very slow beginning. Indeed, between the seventh and the tenth centuries Persia becomes half—if not three-quarters—Arab. We know very little of her fine arts during this period, though we know much of her literary activities, which she conducted through the medium of Arabic.

"During the twelve hundred years of her previous history the scripts adopted by the Persians had been either unwieldy or obscure. Few can have known the cuneiform alphabet employed by the Achaemenids and fewer still the astonishing Pahlavi script, which is, perhaps, the most puzzling and uncertain ever devised by man. The introduction of the Arabic alphabet worked a complete revolution in the Persian language.

THE MOSQUE IN PLACE OF THE PALACE.

"By the tenth century Persia had re-asserted her national identity. With the introduction of Islam comes naturally a total change in architecture, and the mosque now takes the place of the royal palace. I cannot here enter into a detailed account of the many types of mosque which characterise the various epochs of Muslim Persian history. Some of the most lovely mosques ever built belong to the comparatively recent times of the great Safavid dynasty (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) and many have escaped the ravages of human hands and of decay.

"The city of Isfahan bears full witness to the high level of artistic genius attained by Persia during this glorious epoch—in which not only architecture but other arts such as pottery, metalwork, carpet-weaving and last but not least miniature painting were brought to a degree which can without exaggeration be described as perfection."

Sir Denison, having shown a large number of slides illustrating the architecture and fine arts of Pre-Islamic and Islamic Persia, concluded his lecture with a rapid survey of modern Persian literature, including some quotations in Persian and an English translation from the poets.

In the tenth century Nasr ibn Ahmad, the Samanid King, whose capital was Bukhara, was so enchanted with the climate and fruits—especially the many varieties of grapes—that he spent four years there. His commanders and nobles were growing home-sick, and all other means having failed, offered the poet Rudaki 5,000 dinars if he could induce the King to return home. This is the translation of his poem:—

The Ju-yi Muliyan we call to mind,
We long for those dear friends long left behind.
The sands of Oxus, toilsome though they be
Beneath my feet, were soft as silk to me.
Glad at the friend's return the Oxus deep
Up to our girths in laughing waves shall leap.
Long live Bukhara! Be thou of good cheer!
Joyous towards thee hasteth our Amir!
The Moon's the Prince, Bukhara is the sky;
O Sky, the Moon shall light thee by and bye!
Bukhara is the mead, the Cypress he;
Receive at last, O Mead, thy Cypress-tree!

CASE AGAINST MR. SADANAND.

—:o:—

Adjourned Till To-day.

MAGISTRATE WANTS "CONGRESS BULLETIN" COPY.

Judgment in the case in which Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor of the "Free Press Journal" stood charged under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was again postponed till Tuesday.

In this case Mr. Sadanand is charged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay, with assisting the operations of the "War Council" by publishing extracts from the "Congress Bulletin" and the message of the "War Council" President.

When the case was called on Monday the Magistrate addressing Mr. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, said that he wanted a copy of the "Congress Bulletin" from which extracts were published in the "Free Press Journal" to put in as an exhibit.

Mr. Perriera, Solicitor, appearing for the accused, stated that the case was practically over and that it was reserved for judgment.

The Magistrate remarked that the evidence was of a formal nature but it was necessary, that a copy of the "Congress Bulletin" should be filed in.

The case was adjourned till Tuesday.

Change Of Portfolios In C. P. Government.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"With the re-constitution of the Ministry in November last there has been a re-distribution of the subjects dealt with by the Honourable Ministers. The portfolio of the Minister of Education now includes Education, Religious and Charitable Endowments; Stationery and Stores, Libraries and Museums; Excise, Registration and Development of Industries.

The Minister for Agriculture deals with AAgriculture, Fisheries, Co-operative Societies, Forests, Electric works, Provincial buildings, Historical monuments, Roads and bridges, ferries, tramways within Municipal areas: Light and feeder railways and extra-municipal tramways and the Civil Veterinary Department.

The portfolio of the Minister for Local Self-Government includes Local Self-Government, Medical administration, Public Health, Sanitation, Pilgrimages within British India, Non-Municipal Water Works; Village water supply and boring and Town Planning Schemes."

'HINDUSTAN TIMES' SECURITY.

—:o:—

Question For Assembly

SEQUEL TO HIGH COURT JUDGMENT.

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Lala Jagan Nath Agarwal, M. L. A. has given notice of the following questions to be asked in the Legislative Assembly:—

Is the Government aware of the decision of a Special Bench of the Lahore High Court presided over by the Chief Justice in the *Hindustan Times* security forfeiture case decided on the 19th December 1930, under section 16 of the Press Ordinance II of 1930?

Is the Government aware that the High Court characterised the demand of security from the Hindustan Times Press on the 29th of April 1930 two days after promulgation of the Ordinance by the local Government of Delhi as illegal?

Is the Government aware that most of the articles on which the order for forfeiture of the security of the "Hindustan Times Press" and news papers was based have been held to be unobjectionable by the Special Bench of the High Court at Lahore?

Is the Government aware that the order of forfeiture has been held to be justified mainly on the basis of a report of a speech delivered by Mr. V. J. Patel ex-speaker of the Assembly wherein he had advocated boycott of the Legislatures and of all candidates and voters and that a report of this speech was held to have contravened section 4 (1) clause (d) of the Ordinance as being likely to cause annoyance to some person or persons?

In view of the above facts:—

(a) Will the Government be pleased to inform the House as to the steps it has taken in view of the aforesaid judgment and

(b) Will the Government consider the proprietory of refunding the security of the press and the newspaper forfeited by order of the local government.

REMAINS 2,000 YEARS OLD FOUND.

—:o:—

Former Royal Seat Of Tara?

LONDON, Jan. 4.

RUGBY.—Remains 2,000 years old have been found on Sheebeg Mountain, near Carrick on the Shannon, (Ireland). After removing hundreds of tons of rock and rubble, and a block of dressed masonry weighing ten tons, barring the entrance, antiquarians found in a vault the skeletons of a King and Queen of the former royal seat of Tara. The Treasure and armour are believed to be concealed in another chamber.—B. O. W.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR OPENS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Police Watch Skylights And Windows.

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Jeoffrey de Montmorency inaugurated this morning the fourteenth session of the Indian Economic Conference in the University Hall.

The police took special precautions. The entire Mall Road from Government House to the University Hall was heavily guarded by foot and cycle constables. A row of about twenty constables was formed in front of the Hall on the road and a miniature cordon of policemen was arranged round the Hall building.

Policemen with bayonets marched up and down the gallery, and armed policemen were also seen watching the skylights and windows.

The Governor arrived at 10-36 with one arm hanging in a black silk sling.—"Tribune."

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF LOKMANYA TILAK'S "KESARI."

(BY D. W. JOSHI.)

Every Indian nationalist and particularly Maharastrian will welcome the idea of the golden jubilee celebrations of the "Kesari" and "Mahratta". It was Mr. Vishnushastry Chiplunkar who pioneered the movement of venaisance and regeneration in Maharashtra. Mr. Tilak had to take up the arduous task of running both "Kesari" and "Mahratta" owing to the premature death of Mr. Chiplunkar.

The "Kasari's" writings made the people realize the need for the promotion of national outlook and national self-respect in every field of activity educational, social and political. The career of "Kesari" for the last fifty years is a living history of the growth and risk of Indian nationalism. The popularity of the "Kesari" was the gauge of the strength of the nationalist party headed by Lok. Tilak. It was an uphill-task through out its course. During the period of incarceration of Lok. Tilak, his stalwart lieutenants Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. K. P. Khedilkar proved equal to the task of conducting "Kesari." Mr. K. P. Khadilkar during the period he occupied the editorial chair successfully kept up the tone of "Kesari" with his direct, pointed and brilliant pen.

In "Kasari" there is a good vehicle for the expression of opinion on matters educational, social and political. Lok. Tilak's untiring energy, spirit of out-spokenness and indomitable courage were clearly displayed in his writings in the "Kesari" which soon came to be the people's paper. Lok. Tilak never swerved from the policy of championing the cause of the Indian National Congress. But soon after the sad and premature demise of the great political leader for a time it showed some signs of running counter to the policy and programme of the Indian National Congress which is the premier political organization of Indian nationalism. It is strongly hoped that the "Kesari" will regain its prominent position in the national arena of politics without any loss of time.

The "Kesari" has done immense service to the people as a powerful exponent of Indian nationalism. It has been all along the fountain of political inspiration in the whole of Maharashtra.

BUILDING A COMMON NATIONALITY.

Mr. Yakub Hassan On Sir M. Iqbal's Speech.

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

Interviewed by the "Madras Mail" in connection with the Presidential Address delivered by Sir Mahomed Iqbal at the recent Conference of the All-India Muslim League and the idea of a separate Muslim provinces in India, Mr. Yakub Hassan said:

"It is not true, as is presumed in a recent editorial in the "Madras Mail' that there was, during the time of the Khilafat agitation, an idea of a Muslim India within India extending from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea and affiliated to a greater, world-wide Islamic federation. Sir Mahomed Iqbal is perhaps the only one who has entertained, and is no doubt the only one who has given expression to the idea of a Muslim India within India. The fact that no notice of this idea has been taken by the other Muslim leaders shows that it does not find favour with the majority of the people.

INTRINSIC PROBLEMS

"All the Muslim States from Tangier to Kabul are engaged in putting their houses in order and they have got their own problems to solve and their own nationalities to be consolidated. They have no thought or sympathy for their independent Muslaman neighbours and much less for Indian Mussalmans Khilafat has been destroyed once for all and no one ever dreams of a universally Islamic religious or political confederation.

"It will be a great triumph for Islam in India if all the social barriers of caste and creed are broken down and all the social disabilities which affect the Hindu communities are removed, and Hindus and Mussalmans are raised to a higher and common level of civilisation so that India may take her legitimate position in the ranks of the most advanced nations of the world.

"The 'humanising influence of Islam' as conceived by Sir Mahomed Iqbal will have a greater field for operation if Mussalmans and Hindus work shoulder to shoulder in all Provinces to build up a common nationality than would be the case if India is divided into Hindu and Muslim India.

"If Sir Mahomed Iqbal's scheme is carried out Mussalmans in such Provinces as Madras where they are in a negligible minority will find themselves in the position of aliens. It is not the existence of Muslim provinces in India which would be the source of strength to Muslim minorities elsewhere in the country but the fact that in India as a whole Mussalmans form a community without whose willing co-operation no self-government can be maintained in India for a moment. Mussalmans look to their own democratic instinct and their own Islamic culture for strength to hold their own in India and they do not look beyond her borders for support to maintain their solidarity. The genesis of the Muslim demand now before the Round Table Conference, as I have understood it, is simply this, that Mussalmans request such safeguards to be provided in the constitution of India as would make it impossible for the Hindu majority to deprive the Muslim community at any time of their legitimate rights.

MUSLIM DEMANDS

"It is not the means but the end that is in view; that Muslims should have their share in the legislatures and the Government of India that is due to them in accordance with their population and importance. If this principle is recognised and conceded such questions, as that of joint or separate electorates, for example, are only matters of detail."

"CULTIVATE RELATIONS WITH ARABS."

—:o:—

Einstein's Advice To Zionists

OFFICIAL WELCOME IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Decr. 13.

Professor Albert Einstein was accorded an official reception to-day by the City of New York at the City Hall, Mayor Walker was present with his reception committee, headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who introduced the scientist as "the ruling monarch of the mind."

ARRAY OF SCIENTISTS.

Dr. Einstein did not understand Butler's address in English, and he replied in German briefly and modestly. Few present understood his remarks either. Nevertheless the scientist and his wife appeared to enjoy the ceremonies, which brought an imposing array of scientific talent into the brilliant sunshine of City Hall Park.

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered outside the City Hall to welcome Dr. Einstein but in accordance with his wish none of the usual tumultuous greetings were given along Broadway.

BRITISH GOVT. AND JEWS.

Broadcasting an address from New York over an international circuit this afternoon, he said, "undoubtedly certain statements and measures of British officials in regard to Palestine have been just subject for criticism. Such impositions are the tests of the Jewish people's will to live."

He called on the Jews in Palestine to pay "great attention to our relations with the Arab people. But by cultivating these relations," he said, "we shall be able to avoid the development in the future of those dangerous tensions which can be exploited for the purpose of provoking hostile action against us. We can well attain this end because our building up of Palestine has been so conducted that it also serves in the real interests of the Arab population."

Last night the Jewish scientist accompanied by his wife attended the performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera.

"LUCIA'S" EXERCISES AND "C.-IN-C'S" INQUIRY

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

It is reported that forty ratings of His Majesty's Submarine Depot Ship the "Lucia" have been transferred to the naval barracks at Devonport, and have been replaced by others preparatory to the "Lucia's" participating in exercises.

The admiralty state that the Commander-in-Chief of Dock-Yard (Admiral Sir Hubert Brand) will hold an inquiry in this connection to-day.—Reuter.

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